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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

NOVEMBER 1946

OUR ROMANTIC ILLUSION
Paul H. Landis

BOTTLE OF BEER AT TARAWA
Alson Jesse Smith

THE PENTAGON MELTING POT
Captolia D. Newbern

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXII NO. 11 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK NOVEMBER 1946

"Searching" seems a good word with which to characterize the temper of discussion at the annual all-day meeting of our Editorial Advisory Committee on October 4. Plenty of pressures were apparent but relaxation was the mood. People were bent on using their minds as well as their vocal muscles. The results—seven hours of penetrating review of the current social work scene.

✦ ✦ ✦

Members present were Bent Taylor, chairman; Helen M. Alvord, Paul T. Beisser, Dr. Carl E. Buck, Thomas Devine, Lee C. Dowling, A. A. Heckman, Dr. Ira V. Hiscock, Horace H. Hughes, Russell H. Kurtz, Douglas H. MacNeil, Paul Reed, Reginald Robinson, Clare M. Towsley, Bradley Buell, Marion Robinson, and other members of the Survey staff.

✦ ✦ ✦

Everybody was full of questions for *Survey Midmonthly* to answer: What values need to come out of present and prospective plans for the reorganization of federal welfare, security, health, and recreation services? What is the present status and postwar direction of the community chests and councils movement? Is there an accelerating trend toward sectarian private service? Is social work doing all it should to preserve family unity and stability? What are we doing to prepare children for their role in the atomic age? What pattern is ahead for national coverage of hospital services? Mental hygiene services? Recreation services? What's good and bad in the adult education picture? How much and in what areas is science practically influencing social work theory and practice?

✦ ✦ ✦

Happily, for the editors, members of the committees weren't merely querulous about these matters. They came up with a lot of answers. Suggestions for authors, material, editorial approaches, flew thick and fast. Altogether, it was a day which should pay good dividends to our readers.

THIRD OF A CENTURY

In true pioneering tradition Survey Associates on December 3 will inaugurate something new in anniversaries by celebrating its thirty-third ("Third of a Century") year of continuous existance. Members and friends will meet for dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, for the sort of intellectual bill of fare which on similar occasions has helped make liberal history. Timed to coincide with the December special issue of *Survey Graphic* devoted to the world-wide need for free and uncontrolled interchange of ideas, facts, and news, the program is built around the theme "The Right of All People to Know."

Headline speakers include: Honorable John G. Winant, "Civil Liberties and Communications'; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, "Free Flow of People"; Edward R. Murrow, "Radio"; Walter F. Wanger, "Films"; Morris L. Ernst, "Press."

FAMILY TROUBLE

A friend of ours has just offered two to one odds that "divorce" will supplant "juvenile delinquency" as the "problem most popular with the public." So we were probably lucky to get Paul Landis' "The Romantic Illusion" ahead of *Life Magazine* or the *Saturday Evening Post.* (See page 281.) As an educator and sociologist, he thinks our basic pattern of family life is changing. A lot more trouble, we judge, is to be expected before things settle down.

GREETINGS

Greetings and congratulations to our old friend *The Family* published by the Family Service Association of America, which now appears with a new format and a new title *The Journal of Social Casework.* As a leader in the development not only of family casework practice but by other casework specialties as well, the new name aptly describes what has long been a fact of editorial policy. Having not too long ago refurbished its own appearance, *Survey Midmonthly* can certify that readers like a change of dress now and then.

VARIABLE GRANTS

Public welfare administrators are putting their heads together to ferret out practical implications of the new policy of "variable grants" applied to the additional $152,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress. Obvious intent was to increase assistance to help meet the cost of living but some fear that technicalities will let states do no more than displace their own appropriation with federal money. Don Howard of the Russell Sage Foundation, we are happy to report, will have something to say about this in the December issue of *Survey Midmonthly.*

HOSPITALS FOR EVERYBODY

Big news in the hospital field is the forthcoming report of the Com-

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mission on Hospital Care of the American Hospital Association, to be published by the Commonwealth Fund. The original "pilot" study made in Michigan recommended construction to increase the present number of beds from 14,000 to 25,000—enough to provide 1.33 days hospitalization for every Michigan resident. Summary of the complete report, presented at the AHA annual meeting in Philadelphia, includes a national estimate of 195,000 new general hospital beds needed at a cost of $1,800,000,000.

SEE PAGE 294

Yet another addition to our collection of wartime social work experience articles is "Social Worker in Khaki" by former Lt. Joseph Antman.

"TUNNEL VISION"

A new addition to technical terminology comes by way of a recent survey by the International City Managers Association. "Tunnel vision —the specialist's reluctance to understand the other fellow's problems."

ALL IS NOT PREJUDICE—

"For unusual ability in effecting solutions of interracial problems between white and colored employes in the Ordnance Department," read, in part, the War Department's commendation for meritorious civilian service awarded in April of this year to Captolia D. Newbern, whose article, "Pentagon Melting Pot," appears in this issue of *Survey Midmonthly*.

Mrs. Newbern, now executive director of the East Fifth Street Branch YWCA in Plainfield, N. J., gives interesting clues as to the subtle ways in which prejudice may show itself, and also makes the important point that what seems to be prejudice may not always be so.

OUR OWN MIGRATION

In our own United States during the war years, 27,000,000 people moved from home to somewhere else, reports the U. S. Bureau of the Census. That is approximately one fifth of our total population. Fifteen million were civilians who went to other countries or other states. Twelve million were men and women in the armed services, many of whom went to the four corners of the world and back again.

PRECISE STANDARD

Standards by which to measure the results of social treatment are hard to come by, and sometimes hard to comprehend even after they are come by. So it is a pleasure to report that New York City's bureau of alcoholic therapy has arrived at an easily understandable index of recovery—one year of total abstinence from liquor. For further pertinent information about the new interest in this old problem see "Road to Reeducation" by Gertrude C. Yorke (page 287) and "Bottle of Beer at Tarawa" by Alson Jesse Smith (page 284).

CHATTER

To Clare M. Towsley, director of the department of public interest of Community Service Society (and a member of *Survey Midmonthly's* editorial advisory committee) went distinctive honor when last month she became the first honorary member of the Junior League of the City of New York.

The new National Association for for the Advancement of Research on Multiple Sclerosis was launched last month. First objective—a national membership drive. . . . United Seamen's Service expects to continue as a peacetime organization. . . . Plans for a new "Institute to Apply Atomic Energy for Humanitarian Purposes" are now being discussed by representatives from the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, and Department of Commerce. . . . More than 1,100 agencies in 135 communities are now members of the National Health and Welfare Retirement Plan.

And the Protestant Fund of Greater New York, Inc., has been organized to conduct a joint campaign for the Protestant Council of the City of New York and the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

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The Romantic Illusion

PAUL H. LANDIS

Digs into a Trouble Spot in Our Family Life

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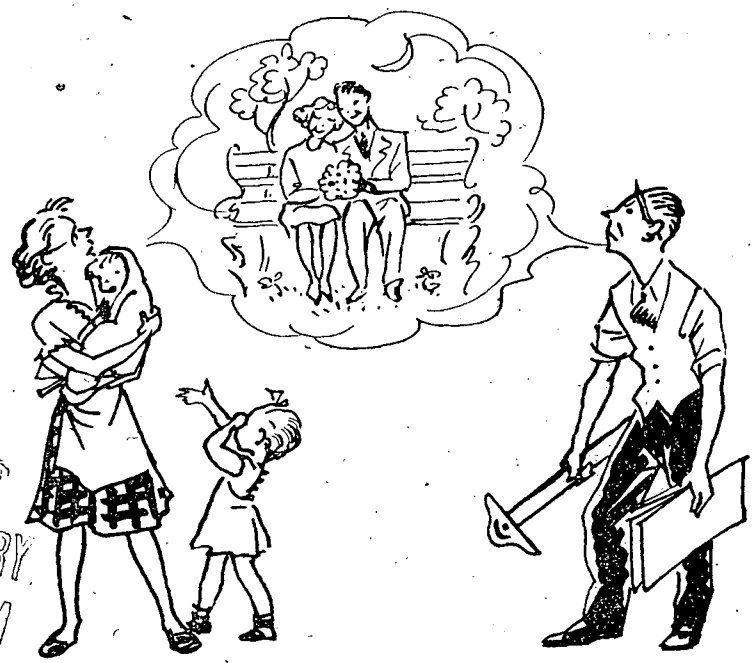

Drawings by Elizabeth Tazelaar for *Survey Midmonthly*

The war has brought the institution of marriage to where it otherwise might have been expected to arrive by about 1975. It accelerated changing trends which have long been breaking up our earlier pattern of family life. We now face the immediate prospect of a divorce for every three or four marriages, an abortion for every two or three pregnancies, unwanted and psychologically rejected children, faithful but frustrated husbands and wives, who long for love within marriage, which they have never found. New patterns in terms of which the family can reassert itself as a stabilizing force are only just beginning to take shape.

In the colleges, we have long been teaching students that the "romantic ideology" of marriage, so long a guiding factor in shaping our American attitudes toward family life, is at the root of much of this disintegrating trend. But we are not attempting to "debunk" romance as such; rather we are endeavoring to temper it with an understanding that satisfactory marriage adjustment requires many qualities not covered by our romantic concept.

We are trying to make young people understand the intensities of love which they have been taught to seek in courtship should not be the sole basis for mate selection. We are at least hinting that ethereal bliss as such has no power to sweep away the problems of money, temperament, family history, relatives, social position, diverse interests, different ideals and moral standards, and the other prosaic realities which become of first importance in adjusting to marriage and managing a family.

Today, as never before, social workers, marriage counselors, family advisers, are using their skills to rehabilitate individual families in varying stages of conflict and disruption. They are more and more concerned with the prevention of this spreading phenomenon of family breakdown. Their efforts, like those of us in the colleges and universities, need to be grounded in a thorough and fundamental understanding of the pervasive and underlying influences which our superficial concept of "romance" has had upon the broad situation with which all of us are trying to cope.

Uneasy Partnerships

Psychologically speaking, the trouble with our traditional "romantic concept" of marriage is that it puts a single-minded premium on complete emotional involvement. It reduces to a very subsidiary role the accommodation of life goals which the woman on her part and the man on his part have built into their separate personalities in the course of their experience from birth to maturity. In our society these life goals have become richer and more varied than ever before, for women as well as for men. When the illusory aspects of this emotional involvement evaporate, the long established personality goals of both husband and wife reassert themselves. If basic differences have been ignored, they become a threat to emotional compatability itself and may readily convert it to antagonism.

The war greatly intensified this problem of accommodation. It gave many women a new opportunity to realize their personal ambitions, and developed the masculine independence in men. As a result, members of both sexes find the requirements of marriage and family a greater threat than ever to the trend of their personality development.

For the modern woman who wishes to realize her own career and express her own creative force, the romantic theory of marriage offers no practical guide as to how she can reconcile these objectives with the role of wifehood and motherhood. The society in which she lives has long since discarded the point of view that her life should be built around the idea of being a helpmate to her husband, shielding him from the world, carrying the major burden of rearing the child and contributing to his social status in the community through her social activities and family management. It has encouraged her to be an individual in her own right: she is no longer resigned to accepting the common values which assured her that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Romance may be desirable and delightful but it gives her, of itself, no practical social pattern by which to compromise the conflict between her personal desires and her responsibilities as an equal partner in the family team.

Neither does his preoccupation with "romance" teach the husband much about the realities of his role in this modern partnership. Indeed, in general we find that he still expects from

Mr. Landis is professor of sociology and dean of the graduate school, Washington State College. His book, "Marriage and Family Problems" was published this year.

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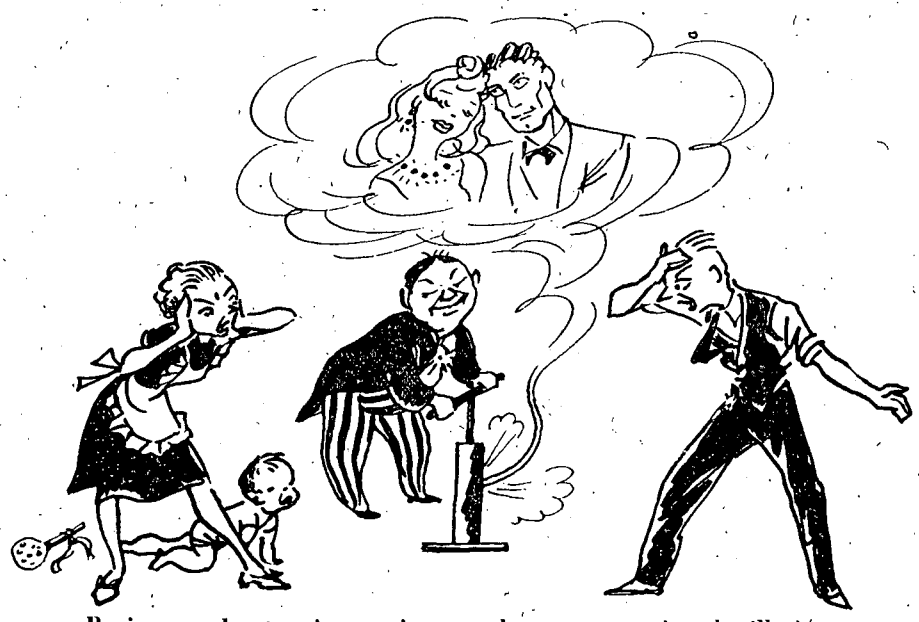

Business and entertainment interests keep perpetuating the illusion.

his wife many of the same emotional responses, worshipful attitudes, and submissive "clinging vine" reactions that were characteristic of the earlier traditional family. Paul Poponoe, director of the American Institute of Family Relations, has pointed out that the husbands of the more educated classes still look for wives who will bolster their egos. So they tend to marry women with less education than themselves, leaving the highly educated professional women to hope in vain for a mate of equal training. The educated husband, no less than others, still wants to be emotionally sheltered from the storm of a competitive business world, but the educated wife, frustrated in her own ambitions, is often incapable of giving these peculiarly feminine responses which men find in courtship and miss in marriage.

Louis M. Terman, in his book "Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness," shows for example, that the husband's most frequent source of serious complaint is lack of affection on the part of the wife. The husbands studied listed this item first among thirty-five grievances. In view of our emphasis on love as a basis for mate selection, this seems a surprising situation. Actually it was merely another evidence of the superficiality of our "romantic" theory of marriage. The competing life goals for women which are now stressed by our culture, makes inevitable some yielding on the part of the husband to her individualistic interests and ambitions.

Children may give some guarantee of family stability in the romantic marriage, but if one analyzes the underlying philosophy of the romantic marriage, one is bound to conclude that more often children hinder realization of the movie-made marital dreams of youth. The fact is that studies of marital happiness indicate that the happiest years are those which couples have to themselves before children are born.

Children—A Storm Center

To individualistic-minded parents the child may be a threat to the realization of their ambitions and goals rather than an aid to their attainment. Such was not the case in the rural family where the desire of the father to achieve economic success and ultimate economic security was supplemented by the wife and by the early work of the son or sons in the farm family enterprises. Children in this regime guaranteed economic security in old age. They also provided a kind of immortality by perpetuating the ancestral lines.

But today, the absorption of the child's time in school and the exclusion of adolescents from the work world, the disassociation of the child from the claims of kinship as he grows to maturity, his migration from the home neighborhood, threaten all these age long values of family patriarchs. Children in the average metropolitan community actually are of little help to the father in attaining his own goals. Rather, because of the economic drain on the family budget, they are apt to be a threat to their attainment.

Perhaps even more seriously, the child is a definite threat to the individualistic roles, goals, and ambitions of the wife. They are a factor in isolating her from her role as an independent woman and a mark of her inferiority to men. In a sense, childbearing itself becomes a humiliating concession to biological forces which automatically limit her chance of realizing the social and economic goals which she has been conditioned to desire.

The emotional security which she seeks in marriage is threatened by a new conflict. She can now choose whether or not she will have children. In all previous societies children were an inevitable counterpart of marriage. To fortify woman's role as childbearer a whole series of notions was built up about the concept of duty and obligation to children. Children fitted into this conception of life organization. If there were too many, one accepted them as the gift of an all-wise Providence. Today, it is not uncommon for women to bear children whom they actually do not love.

In the romantic family where tension reigns, the child is not protected by the marriage bond as such. There is considerable evidence that where severe conflict exists the marriage should end in divorce for the protection of the children. This is a serious indictment, but it is given some validity by Dr. James S. Plant in his article "The Psychiatrist Views Children of Divorced Parents," published in *Law and Contemporary Problems* in 1944.

Writing from experience in a children's clinic, Dr. Plant tells judges that they often solve the most serious problem in the life of the child when they grant a divorce. He is not saying that the breakup of a family by divorce is good; he is merely stressing the significant fact that in many instances divorce has become the only possible solution in the interests of the child. His case is based on the fact that human beings in conflict are never fair. In the highly emotional, personalized relationship of the romantic marriage, the child becomes a pawn in the conflict. His sympathies are sought for the wrongs of one parent against the other. The catastrophic effect on the personality of the child is obvious.

The Sex Issue

In considering the relations of men and women under the romantic family social system one cannot evade the sex issue. It has long been recognized as a critical point in family conflict, and recent studies show it to be the most crucial point in marital adjustment.

The romantic marriage frankly

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recognizes the biological basis for marriage. Sex is treated candidly rather than prudishly. The traditional family system took it for granted as a means for siring the race; the romantic family system speaks much of sex as a means of recreation and of romantic fulfillment.

The double standard has long imposed virginity on the female sex only and penalized by social censure the pregnant unmarried girl, ignoring the responsibility of the offending male. At this point the relationships between men and women have suffered a severe strain for more than a generation. The first emphasis was on reforming men by removing prostitution and calling for a single standard of morality. World War II has hastened the acceptance of the philosophy that since man cannot be made pure, women should insist on a single standard by assuming the male prerogative of sex freedom. This new single standard, under which women approach the male's level of morality, is made possible by birth control, by the anonymity of urban living, and by extensive mobility which removes the personal relations of men and women from the surveillance of local groups. The extent of illicit sex relations inside and outside wedlock is anybody's guess, but all recognize that it has increased considerably, especially among those who are married.

While it is logical to hold that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose, the application of such logic has failed to bring men and women closer together. For both in seeking sex pleasure within and outside marriage undermine the very foundations of the romantic theory of marriage. Where there is no confidence and no marital loyalty, there is in reality no marriage in the high spiritual sense—which the romantic marriage holds out as the basis for unity and stability.

Perhaps the wave of divorces that is following in the war's wake, the increasing concern about juvenile delinquency, the growing awareness of family conflict will bring us to the point where our society as a whole will take a more sane attitude toward marriage and family life. It is no doubt too much to expect the motion picture producers to discount their most marketable product, romantic love, but perhaps it is not unreasonable to expect them to present the stark realities of divorces which is so much an inherent part of this conception of marriage.

Reorientation of Ideology

Perhaps even those in the market place will eventually realize that underlying forces are at work to bring us to a pattern of family life that is neither matriarchal nor patriarchal, but which will meet the demand for a flexible opportunity for the full development of individual personality within the family unit.

As an underpinning of all our particular efforts, teachers, social workers, clergymen, publicists, must join together to bring about a fundamental reorientation of our concept of the basis for satisfaction and happiness in marriage. Too casually, during this century, these concepts have been shaped by the movies, the popular magazines, romantic literature in its many facets. The philosophy of family life and family relationships on which they rest are unreal in the economic and social culture which produces the rich and varied personal interests, ambitions, and desires of individual men, women, and children. Yet these very romantic concepts create the greatest barrier to the development of that sanity of approach which is now imperative if we are to arrest the trend toward family breakdown.

If these leaders of public opinion will so join, they will find much material at their disposal. During the last ten or fifteen years, sociologists and psychologists have made many studies of the various aspects of marriage and family relationships. They are beginning to understand the psychological aspects of marriage adjustment and are attempting to predict the elements necessary to marital happiness. They are experimenting with marital fitness tests. More and more information is piling up for the use of those who are now operating premarital counseling services, marriage clinics, divorce courts, family and child welfare services.

On the other hand, our economic and social system is beginning to adjust to a new and emerging family pattern. School lunches, free textbooks, the greater but still slight deductions for dependents allowed by the income tax, are beginning to relieve the parents of the full financial burden for the child. Medical and social insurance, by giving a much greater measure of economic security, also provide a greater opportunity for personal freedom. Vacations for working mothers during confinement, home nursing services, day nurseries, part time jobs for all married women who wish to work, are trends that must be furthered and encouraged if family life is to be made practically compatible with personal hopes and desires.

Above all, perhaps, we must reincorporate into our national philosophy something of the idea that personal fulfillment is possible only when the individual combines a sense of duty and obligation with his quest for personal happiness.

Today's fantastic influences on teen-agers are in the making of tomorrow's family and marital problems

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ALCOHOLISM

Bottle of Beer at Tarawa

Information about drinking and alcoholism in the armed forces, offered by ALSON JESSE SMITH, from his research notes.*

Many good people are worried over the fact that thousands of American boys and girls had their first drink while they were members of the armed forces. There is great lamentation among temperance forces over the fact that beer is sold in PX's and that a regular ration of whiskey was made available to service personnel in certain combat theaters during the war. Stories circulate of boys from "dry" homes who were forced to drink beer because the army did not provide soft drinks, or had to buy whiskey in order to get coca cola. Or, at a time when shipping space was at a premium, beer was transported to North Africa in space that might better have been devoted to food and munitions. And so it goes. These stories, most of them half truths, coupled with the obvious fact that the bars and taverns of the country were and are crowded with servicemen and women, are causing great concern.

This writer has heard the good ladies of the Service Guild tch-tch-ing indignantly when saintly old Mrs. Jones tells how her boy Tommy, that nice lad who was so active in the church, was handed a bottle of beer on the beach at Tarawa and had to drink it because no water was available. The inference is that it is all part of a diabolical plot on the part of the Administration, in liaison with the brewers, to turn Tommy into an alcoholic.

What the good ladies do not realize is that "that nice little Tommy Jones" with the saintly mother is now Sergeant Thomas Jones, United States Marine Corps. After surviving the hell on the beach at Tarawa he was sent inland to dig some Japs out of a cave. As he went into the cave, two of his best friends were killed by Nip machine gun fire. Tommy got out and called for liquid fire. He burned out the Japs, but as they ran from the cave one of them heaved a grenade and blew the stomach out of one of Tommy's men. Tommy turned the hose on him and shriveled him.

It was quite a day's work. And when he got back to the beach, burning with thirst and with no drinking water to be had anywhere on the island, someone—maybe it was the chaplain—handed him a cold bottle of beer. Or maybe it wasn't so cold. Tommy drank it. Who wouldn't?

When the ladies of the Service Guild go through in a lifetime what Tommy went through in ten minutes on Tarawa they will have bought the privilege of putting up a kick about that bottle of beer.

No Mass Production

The same type of alcoholic psychoses are found in the navy, according to Captain F. M. Harrison of the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., as are found in civilian life. But the preinduction psychiatric screen keeps most known alcoholics out of the navy, and cases of real alcoholic psychoses are relatively infrequent and have shown no increase during the war. This will surprise many misinformed people who have thought of the navy as turning out alcoholics on a sort of mass production basis. The chronic alcoholic who does manage to slip by the preinduction screen is not much of a problem, for he quickly comes to grief and is separated from the service.

There are no peculiarities in navy life that lead to excessive drinking, and the man who becomes an alcoholic while in the navy probably would have done so in civilian life. Excessive drinkers in the navy are the exception rather than the rule (residents of Norfolk, Va., and San Diego, Calif., take notice!), although the navy, along with the other branches of the service, has suffered in the past from the mistaken general belief that it could take a delinquent or an alcoholic and "make a man" of him. How many judges have not suspended sentence provided the accused would "join the Navy?" But stable and mature persons are needed in the navy as elsewhere—navy life is definitely not good "shotgun" therapy.

There is no evidence that drinking is on the increase in the navy. In fact, according to Captain Harrison, the total amount of alcohol consumed has decreased, if anything, since 1941 when the war began, for the character of the duties performed precludes excessive drinking and the daily use of alcohol. The fleet is often at sea for long periods and the personnel has no access to alcohol because the navy is legally dry when at sea. This has been so since 1914 under General Order No. 99. Not even a bottle of beer is available, although there is now a possibility that this will be modified.

The few chronic alcoholics who may be among a ship's personnel cannot stand this enforced dryness and are soon shown up and evicted from the service. The few on any given ship who try to distill alcohol from bread husks, steal the alcohol from torpedo heads, or drink the ship's store of lemon or vanilla extract, are not there long.

A Disciplinary Problem

Alcoholism in the navy is handled primarily as a disciplinary problem. It is not considered as basically either a moral or a medical problem, although there are doctors in the navy who know very well that it is both. They know that the alcoholic is a sick man, but they are not in a position to treat him as a sick man.

The function of the navy medical corps is to maintain the efficiency of the fleet, and this is better accomplished by punishing the chronic drunk, thus providing an object lesson for other heavy drinkers, than it is by treating him as a sick man and subjecting him to a long period of skillful and tactful treatment. There just isn't time for that in the navy. There is no question but that it should be done, say the navy authorities, but let it be done by civilian agencies after the discharge of the alcoholic from the service.

Combat experience has not notably affected the alcohol problem one way or the other, strange as that may seem. Navy doctors say that some of those who drank extensively before entering

* Reverend Smith is a member of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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the navy began to drink harder as a result of combat experience, but these were men who were generally emotionally unstable before entering the navy. On the other hand, some who were accustomed to heavy drinking before combat experience became temperate or even abstinent after such experience because, after the intense excitement of battle, they were no longer able to get much "kick" out of alcohol.

The navy feels that it is safe to say that those who drank more as a result of combat experience were more than offset by those who drank less or stopped drinking altogether. Occasionally, according to Captain Harrison, medical officers found a small ration of alcohol very useful as a sedative for men returning from a particularly hazardous mission, but that was not a general custom.

The navy, sensitive about its undeserved reputation as a refuge for alcoholics, has paid considerable attention to the problem. For instance, at Camp Peary, Va., medical officers and chaplains, recognizing the psychosomatic nature of alcoholism, united in a program similar to that of Alcoholics Anonymous. A separate barracks, known as the "Barracks of the Special Detail" was established for men with an alcohol problem, and in this building there was an attractive lounge in which magazines, newspapers, books, religious pamphlets, and Alcoholics Anonymous literature were available. The group met twice a week, with meetings patterned after those of Alcoholics Anonymous, and maintained a social life of its own distinct from that of the rest of the camp.

Undesirable Habit

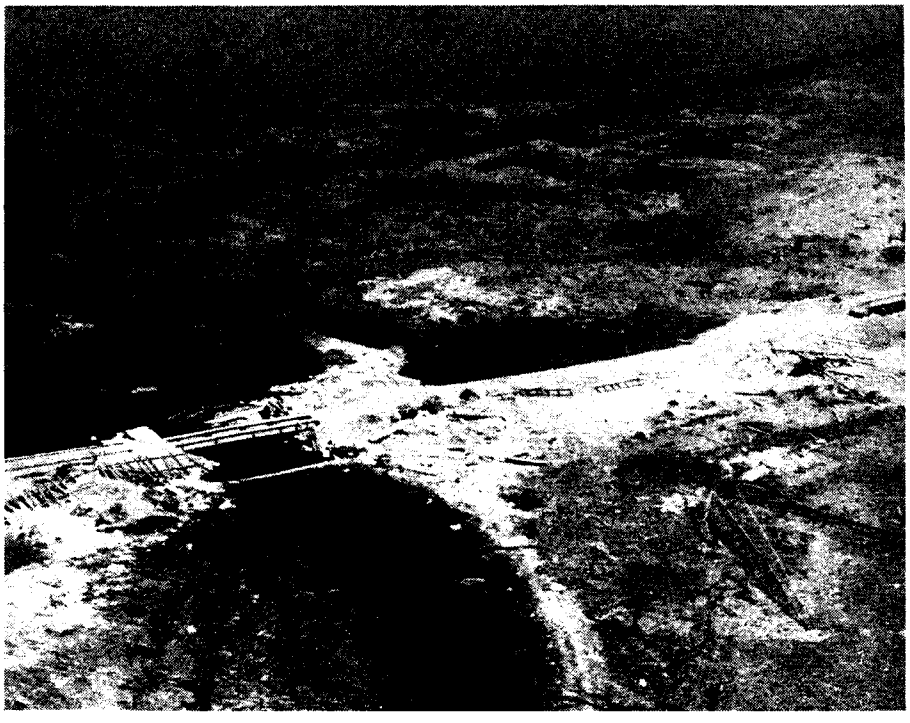
The army regards alcoholism fundamentally as an "undesirable habit." Like the navy, the army has to be maintained at a high peak of efficiency and cannot afford to treat the matter in terms of what is best for the individual soldier; it must consider the morale and efficiency of the army as a whole. As in the navy, alcoholism is bound up with the matter of discipline, and the army cannot afford the ill effect on morale of too easy forgiveness for the drunkard.

This means that the army, too, must take a short term approach to the matter and deal with it as a disciplinary problem. As in the navy, most army medical men recognize the fact that the alcoholic is a sick man, but they feel that it is better for the army if he is treated as a "bad" man. Major Ivan Berlien sums it up when he says that "modern psychiatric concepts cannot be conciliated with the military structure as it is today."

The situation being what it is, alcoholism in the army is primarily a problem of diagnosis and disposition rather than treatment. At induction stations, men addicted to alcohol are rejected by the medical department (when they can be identified) while alcoholics who slip through and later demonstrate an inability to perform their military duties are given discharges "other than honorable" or "dishonorable." This procedure is indeed unfortunate, for while men displaying other neurotic symptoms are given honorable discharges, the alcoholic, who is also usually a psychoneurotic, must bear through life the onus of a discharge "other than honorable."

In combat areas in wartime, the

A strenuous day of flame throwing may lead to a bottle of beer, but not necessarily to a step on the downward path



Desolation—the setting for the alternate destruction and repair of war

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situation in the army is similar to that in the navy for no alcohol of any sort is obtainable. In the rear echelons, however, the same situation prevails as at home, except that added impetus is given to drinking by fatigue, nostalgia, and lack of entertainment and recreation. Where adequate facilities for these are available, there is much less drinking.

Major Berlien, one of the army medical corp's experts in this field, is particularly struck by the frequency with which something known in psychiatric jargon as "the externally directed aggressive component" is found in army alcoholism. In many cases observed at army rehabilitation centers, it seemed as though the individuals were unconsciously attempting, through drinking, to punish the army authorities for drafting them by saying, in effect, "See what you've done, taking me into your army? I'm in a hell of a shape!"

And at the same time, these individuals seem to derive a lot of pleasure out of their self-debasement. This seems to bear out Dr. Karl Menninger's definition of alcoholism as "one of the chronic and attenuated forms of self-destruction."

Among Merchant Marines

It is in the merchant marine that alcoholism is a problem of really significant proportions. Approximately 20 percent of all admissions to the Merchant Marine Rest Center at Sands Point, L. I., are for alcoholism.

It is the opinion of Dr. Robert C. Heath, on loan to the merchant marine by the United States Public Health Service during the war, that *all* drinking among alcoholic seamen is symptomatic.

With a majority, their occupation is an integral part of the pathology—that is, they join the merchant marine for the same reason that they drink—to get away, to escape.

This particular reaction explains the fact, also observed in the navy, that many men who are alcoholics ashore have no desire to drink at sea. They have escaped from the land, with its problem people and situations, and feel no further need to escape by way of alcohol.

But when they are ashore they head immediately for the nearest bar, get drunk, and stay that way until they put to sea again, when they are once more dry and happy. Life at sea fulfills the same purpose as alcohol for them, and one substitutes for the other.

At Sands Point, chief reliance in dealing with alcoholism is placed on a program of group therapy. The alcoholic seamen are first given the obvious facts about alcohol and made to realize that they are alcoholics and that if they are to be rehabilitated they must give up alcohol forever. They are then organized into an "Alcoholic Seamen's Club" which, like Camp Peary's "Barracks of the Special Detail," is similar to Alcoholics Anonymous. Then they are given a course in "bibliotherapy" (reading) using for this purpose religious pamphlets, books on alcoholism, and the publications of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol.

Regular meetings are held at which the men are encouraged to talk about themselves and their problems. The importance of these meetings is shown by the fact that when the men miss meetings they usually get drunk. In addition to their own meetings, the seamen are encouraged to attend meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous, although at Sands Point the seamen are inclined to criticize AA for "being too religious and having too many bankers." Along with this group treatment, hypnosis is sometimes used to destroy the pleasant association that often comes with the first drink and to replace it with a feeling of repugnance. Sometimes this works, sometimes not.

At the present time, no beds are set aside in the Veterans Administration General Hospitals for the exclusive use of alcoholics.* Veterans with simple alcohol intoxication, without other conditions for which treatment is indicated, are not admitted. A veteran, eligible because of such other conditions, and suffering *in addition* from alcoholism will be accepted as a patient in a Veterans Administration facility, provided, preferably, that his relatives or representatives have him committed (unhappy word!) by a court of proper jurisdiction.

In states where there are no laws governing the commitment of chronic alcoholics, such veterans are admitted as voluntary patients. The question as to whether or not the veteran with simple alcohol intoxication is to be admitted is for the determination of the medical officer who examines him at the time he presents himself to the hospital. If there is no associated condition, he is refused, or dicharged.

No Sunday School Picnic

It would be a long step forward if alcoholism could be legally interpreted as a disability. Then, under the law, an alcoholic soldier would be entitled to a general examination, diagnosis, hospitalization, therapy, vocational analysis, aptitude tests, and casework service.

Men in the services drink for the same reasons that men in civilian life do, and in about the same proportion. Many who have learned to drink in the

Photos courtesy of Major Joseph Hirsh, 12th Air Force

Burned tank is only sentinel at graves of men buried by buddies who may have trouble wiping out the memory of this day

*As we go to press, there is news that one of the large VA neuropsychiatric hospitals is negotiating with the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, in an effort to establish a model alcoholic center, incorporating experimental and clinical research, in-patient and out-patient treatment, teaching, rehabilitation, and follow-up.

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services would have learned to drink if they had remained civilians, and those men who would have stayed dry as civilians have stayed dry as soldiers and sailors.

There are exceptions, and the exceptions will continue to make news and provide gossip. In any case, you cannot tear boys loose from the abstinent environment of home, school, and church and turn them out for several years in a practically all-male environment, subject to new tensions, disciplines, and dangers and not have a certain number begin drinking, seeking the company of questionable women, and otherwise reacting in the way soldiers throughout the ages have reacted. Don't expect it. War is no Sunday School picnic.

The real danger is not that the army, navy, and merchant marine are turning out alcoholics. The real danger is that hundreds of thousands of young men, "separated" from the services and with all kinds of money in their pockets—separation pay, bonuses, and unemployment benefits—will have to spend the reconversion months or years in idleness because they cannot get jobs. During this time many of them will congregate in bars and taverns. Chronic worriers should realize that the hazard of civilian unemployment will make more alcoholics than the hazard of battle.

The army and navy are not, by the very nature of their function, able to take a long term view of the alcohol problem, and their facilities for treatment are woefully inadequate. Their point of view makes sense only against the background of emergency.

However, if the services are inconsistent in their attitude toward the alcoholic—that is, if they admit that he is sick but treat him as though he is bad—so is society as a whole, and consistency for its own sake is of little value in life. Punishment, upon which the services place their chief reliance in dealing with alcoholism is, after all, one of the great natural therapies of life.

Road to Reeducation

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY REFERENCE ROOM

Types of abnormal drinkers and treatment "must's" described by GERTRUDE C. YORKE, an educator and social worker.

"I speak with a fixed conviction," said John Ruskin, "that human nature is a noble and beautiful thing; not a foul nor a base thing. All the sin of men I esteem as their disease, not their nature; as a folly which may be prevented, not a necessity which must be accepted."

Whether alcoholism is looked upon as a "folly which may be prevented" or as "a necessity which must be accepted" depends largely upon whether or not one assumes that alcoholism is inherited or due to environment. To throw some light on this question, Dr. Anne Roe, psychologist at the Yale Plan Clinic, recently studied two groups of boys and girls, sixty-one in all, who had been placed in foster homes before they were 10 years of age but who were at the time of the study, 21 or older. The children in one group were of alcoholic parentage; that is, at least one parent was an alcoholic. The children in the other group came from families in which neither parent was an alcoholic.

The two groups were studied in relation to vocations, health, breadth of interests, membership in organizations, number of close friends, marriage, use of alcohol, and general adjustment. It was found that there were practically *no* significant differences between the two groups.

In summarizing a discussion of this question, Dr. E. M. Jellinek, director of the Yale School of Alcoholic Studies, has said, "All the research to date seems to indicate that there is no transmitted craving either for alcohol or for intoxication; and that probably environment and not heredity accounts for alcoholism. In other words, there seems to be no biological transmission of alcoholism but there is social transmission. Alcoholics come from the general human stock and from all strata of society. Alcoholism is not a matter of race or constitution but it is a habit which is learned. Therefore alcoholism can be *prevented* because people learn to like to drink."

Types of Abnormal Drinkers

Dr. Jellinek has made a comprehensive and useful classification of types of abnormal drinkers, showing that there are two main groups, steady and intermittent.

Steady drinkers include the primary or true addicts, which he lists respectively, as decadent, discordant, compensating, and poverty drinkers. The common characteristic of these four primary addicts is that alcohol "has a definite function in their scheme of things and that their dependence on the intoxicant and their inability to give it up are not determined by habit and physiological processes." Almost from the beginning of their drinking they are compulsive drinkers and are unable to stop due to personality handicaps or conflicts. Drinking is "a sufficient means of dealing with their problems."

The *decadent* drinker "is essentially blasé and needs constant stimulation in order to escape emptiness." He therefore turns to alcohol in order to get a kick out of life. The *discordant* or impassioned drinker feels that life has gypped him. The *compensating* drinker is a self-aggrandizing individual who is "fundamentally motivated by very deep-seated and largely unconscious feelings of inferiority." To the *poverty* drinker, alcohol is essential as a solution of problems presented usually by unemployment.

All other abnormal drinkers are potential secondary addicts and chronic alcoholics. Dr. Jellinek defines potential secondary addicts as those who "have developed a physiological and ultimately also a psychological need in the process of habituation, but in whose management of life, alcohol has not played an essentially dominant role. . . . Their addiction is a developmental state which may be reached by any habitual drinker." The potential secondary addicts and chronic alcoholics in the steady drinker group include the stupid or moronic type, and the symptomatic drinkers—the schizoid, schizophrenic, early general paretic, and pain drinkers.

The *stupid or feebleminded* drinker gets brute pleasure from alcohol. Confinement so that he cannot get alcohol is about the only solution for his problem.

The steady symptomatic drinkers are described as follows: the *schizoid,* who

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drinks to jump the barrier of his seclusiveness. "Alcohol is not indispenable in his life, and drinking is incidental to his personality difficulties rather than a solution of them"; the *schizophrenic,* whose drinking is "generally a result of bewilderment at the lack of emotional reactions," and in whom "witless continuous drinking frequently occurs at the onset of the psychosis"; the *early general paretic,* whose "wild, continuous drinking is probably nothing more than one of the expressions of the changes toward a grandiose personality"; and the fourth type, who drinks to get relief from *pain.*

Intermittent Drinkers

The second main group in Dr. Jellinek's classification are the intermittent drinkers, who may be either irregular or periodic. Of the irregular drinkers, the first type is the *exuberant* drinker. He is the individual who has no conflicts but drinks as a means of self-expression—the jolly student drinker, for instance. This type "is very unlikely to become a secondary addict or even a chronic alcoholic but with maturity will probably calm down and become a moderate drinker or even abstinent."

The next group of irregular drinkers Dr. Jellinek has called *Stammtisch* drinkers—those who gather around a tavern table and see the same drinking companions practically every night. "These drinkers go to excess at irregular intervals only. Between such excesses they drink fairly large amounts, but not in such quantity as would be outside the limits of their psychological and physiological tolerance." Their drinking is "mainly in conformity with their cultural group." While they "only rarely become secondary addicts, they are likely, on account of their tolerance, to develop alcoholic diseases, among them delirium tremens."

Among the three types of Stammtisch drinkers is the predominantly *social compensating* drinker "whose inferiority feelings are fairly conscious and chiefly with regard to social life. He recognizes them somewhat wistfully or perhaps humorously and intermittently drinks deliberately to overcome his social inadequacy; he may, and often does, become a secondary addict."

Then there is the *easygoing* drinker. He is robust, good-natured and unsophisticated. "Drinking is for him a form of relaxation." He has little or no ability and often becomes a derelict.

The third type of Stammtisch drinkers is the *promotional* drinker such as "the salesman, who utilizes the camaraderie of drinking to promote his business. He is the professional treater —and he often falls a victim to his own methods."

The *occupational* drinker is also classified as an irregular drinker. "Brewery and distillery employes, waiters, and barmen through their constant exposure to alcoholic beverages, frequently become excessive drinkers—as does the man who engages in heavy manual labor." Drinking among this group is continuous, but only irregularly excessive. Secondary addiction and chronic alcoholism however are common.

With a second large group of intermittent drinkers, binges have a regular time rhythm. For these periodic or symptomatic drinkers, abnormal drinking is only one of many symptoms and "the underlying cause breaks through, usually in the form of some clearly defined clinical entity, such as epilepsy or manic-depressive psychosis." There are three groups: epileptic or epileptoid, manic-depressive, and dipsomanic.

The *epileptic* or *epileptoid* personality is frequently led by restlessness into temporary wild drinking bouts.

The *manic-depressive* drinker often drinks "to excess either in the manic or in the depressed phase. Drinking in both phases does not, however, occur in the same person, so that periodic drinking results with, usually, entirely abstemious intervals."

The *dipsomaniac* does periodic drinking which originates in neurological and biochemical changes and is a symptom of organic disease. It should be noted, however, that the existence of true dipsomania has not yet been definitely established.

Treatment "Musts"

Treatment plans, then, depend on the type of alcoholic with whom one is dealing. Obviously one cannot help much the feebleminded or psychotic drinker, but there is hope for all the other types. Whether the prognosis is poor, fair, or good, and whether the help one can give is temporary or long time, there are some "musts" which are being emphasized by all those who are working in therapy:

1. The worker must gain the confidence of the alcoholic through sympathetic understanding. This is not easy because the alcoholic, who drinks because he is beset with anxieties, conflicts, and frustrations, is a very suspicious individual. Patience is a prime requisite, as it takes *time* to gain the individual's confidence.

2. The worker must get medical advice in regard to the alcoholic's physical defects, if any, and arrange for treatment.

3. The worker must gain the cooperation of members of the alcoholic's family, if he has any, and reeducate them.

4. The worker must take a constructive attitude of helping the alcoholic make his own plans for the future, and then aid him in every way possible to carry these out successfully. He must be led to take responsibility and "to stand on his own."

5. The worker must often listen instead of giving advice, guarding at all times against adverse criticism, a "holier-than-thou" attitude, judging, faultfinding, or threatening. He must convince the alcoholic that he is trusted, and so build up his self-respect. In other words, the alcoholic must be led to feel that he is dealing with a sincerely humble friend, who honestly wants to be of service to him and to help him solve his emotional and intellectual difficulties by facing in a mature way the situations he has tried to escape in the past by means of drinking. Praise and affection at appropriate times are of great therapeutic value.

6. The worker must utilize all the resources which are available in the community for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic, helping him to substitute for his drinking wholesome activities, hobbies, and recreation. He must be provided with some means of self-expression.

7. The worker must help the alcoholic persevere in his struggle to rehabilitate himself, constantly stressing the necessity for *total abstinence*—not even one beer—if the alcoholic honestly wishes to arrest his disease. He must realize that he can never again become a moderate drinker.

8. The worker must help the alcoholic make new friends through social groups. New emotional experiences which offer some socially acceptable sources of satisfaction provide an effective means of treatment.

Finally, in the treatment of alcohol addiction the goal must be a change of the total personality of the alcoholic. He must be assisted to reorganize his life through planned activities. He must be reeducated, the steps being: insight, knowledge, action.

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RACE RELATIONS

Pentagon Melting Pot

Experiences of a counselor in an interracial office situation, described by CAPTOLIA D. NEWBERN, of Plainfield, N. J.

Within the tremendous organization of the War Department, housed in the largest office building in the world—the Pentagon—there were about thirty-five thousand employes who represented races, creeds, and cultural backgrounds from all over the world. "Dam Yankees" from the North, mountaineers from Kentucky, men and women from sunny California, from the Mississippi Delta, and from the cotton fields of Dixie; girls wearing "whoopee" socks; men and women wearing overalls and white collars; servicemen and women of all ranks; the unlettered and the learned; the skilled and the unskilled; all these mingled together for the one common purpose of winning the war.

For some of these employes, it was their first time away from home; for others, the first job. Each brought with him his own behavior and work habits. Inevitably the result was conflict, difference, and difficulty, especially during the period after recruitment began and before integration because of the common goal set in.

Employe Relations

The employe relations program in the office of the Chief of Ordnance looked upon the social environment created by this mass of human beings who had been brought together in wartime, as fertile ground for continuous growth in knowledge, understanding, and good human relationships. It was true that the situation provided opportunity for unleashing negative forces in the person, but it also had the potential for stimulating people toward broader understanding of difference as a positive and creative factor.

Initiated in 1941, the program aimed to reduce personnel turnover, decrease absenteeism, and improve working relationships among employes. To carry out this function, the program maintained a consultation service for management, particularly supervisors, and provided assistance to employes on matters of a personal nature which affected work productivity, efficiency, and morale. The appointment of trained and experienced employe counselors was authorized by the Civil Service Commission. Because of open antagonism between Negro and white employes, stemming from traditional social attitudes and practices, the personnel management in Ordnance appointed to its employe relations staff a Negro counselor who was professionally trained and experienced in working on employe relations in an interracial situation. This was the first appointment of its kind in the War Department or the federal services.

This counselor's first job was to consult with and advise employes with regard to a variety of personnel problems. Within the Ordnance Department Negroes were employed as laborers, messengers, clerks, typists, card-punch and machine tabulating operators, stenographers, professional and subprofessional personnel, and supervisors. The usual personnel problems concerning transfers, changes in assignment and location of work, arrangements for transportation, eating facilities, and housing fell to the lot of the counselor. Then there were induction interviews, conducted as a part of the orientation of new employes, and exit interviews with those being separated from the War Department by dismissal or resignation.

Interracial Problems

The interracial aspect of the situation appeared sometimes as a facet in a run-of-the-mill personnel problem. Sometimes the Negro counselor acted as consultant in the solution of a problem which had arisen as a direct result of differences between white and Negro employes or conflicts between Negro employes and their supervisors. At many points there were opportunities to do a preventive and educational job.

The counselor's first official contact with the employe, the induction interview, gave some meaning to the counseling program and demonstrated ways in which it could be utilized by him. For the counselor, it was a chance to get some insight into the employe's likes, dislikes, interests, temperaments, values, sense of direction, and personality. The interview did not always reveal negative thinking regarding race, but the employe was given information about the diversified group of employes and some idea of management's own philosophy of the opportunities for growth of understanding which this diversity presented.

Assurance that management was vitally interested in whatever involved him helped the employe, as he began his job, to feel that he was "wanted and belonged" . . . a feeling that is not only the dynamo in the effort for maximum production, but the foundation on which better relationships between different people can be built.

In later interviews employes were counseled concerning their role in the total business of Ordnance. Their problems in relation to position in society, the effect of laws, the nature of opportunities, and the problems of community prejudices were discussed with them. Through investigation and analysis of the background, skills, and ambitions of Negro employes, the counselor was able to recommend specific measures such as additional education, personal budget management, community social activities, and medical attention to help the Negro worker adjust himself to the immediate situation and to advance his own personal fortune, as well as that of his race.

A multiplicity of personal and job problems contributed to the interracial friction, too frequently called racial discrimination. To say that it did not exist would not be the fact, but to call all the conflict and misunderstanding between white and Negro employes racial discrimination would be contrary to truth.

Just Plain Impoliteness

One source of trouble was simply the lack of good breeding, which is not peculiar to any one racial group. This showed itself in pushing, shoving, abruptly brushing against people without apology, slamming doors in one another's faces, jumping out of turn in

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line-ups, boisterousness, and other forms of impolite behavior. Much of this behavior was traceable to pressure in both working and living situations to which all employes were subject.

It is probably fair to say, also, that these factors were often complicated with the Negro employe's involuntary reaction to written and unwritten laws upholding segregation and discrimination on common carriers and in public places. Such restraints served to aggravate conflict within himself, and in small ways he sought revenge on the white employes with whom he worked. This was especially true of the employe's attitude toward the supervisor, who, as a person in authority, was to him the War Department and the government.

Unconscious usage of certain traditional expressions or the display of pictures to describe a situation or to advertise products were found to be real sources of racial feeling. A white operating official concerned about the leakage of secret information remarked to his division personnel, as he discussed with them the safety and security of materials, "There is a Nigger in the woodpile." Some of the Negro personnel interpreted this as race prejudice, although it was the first utterance of the kind they had heard or known him to make. Others thought of it as a malicious effort to reflect on Negro workers, forgetting, at the same time, that some of the employes themselves had remarked in and around the job environment: "There's something rotten in Denmark," or "I Jewed him down."

A Negro employe became incensed over the sight of a post card showing a Negro boy posing by the side of a huge watermelon. Later she learned that the card was sent to a white employe by a friend who passed through her rural home town in which watermelons were the major produce and were given wide publicity in this way.

Prejudice Revealed

We cannot overlook the fact that some white people utter such remarks and display such pictures to ridicule Negroes; neither can we deny that there are both Negro and white employes who, usually unconsciously, use such expressions to lend emphasis or humor to a story. The extent to which such usage has positive or negative effect upon those to whom they are directed or who incidentally hear them depends upon individual and group cultural patterns. When employes present such problem situations, the personnel counseling technique can be helpful in effecting change.

Complaint about behavior which revealed race prejudice was most frequently made against white employes because of the traditional attitudes and practices of white people, generally, toward Negroes. These attitudes were shown by such things as personal slights, discourtesies, slurring remarks, "chips on shoulders," and varying degrees of indifferent attitudes. Negro employes often mistook the "school ma'am" attitude of some supervisors for race prejudice.

Among the Negro employes one of the most common ways in which prejudices appeared was in disliking a supervisor because he was a southerner, either by birth or by previous residence. This is understandable, yet the truth is that many of the white supervisors who had had the most satisfactory relationships with Negro employes were from the South. It is also true that Negro employes who had difficulty in relationships with white supervisors often had the same difficulties with Negro supervisors.

Some Negro employes felt that white supervisors stood between them and promotion or opportunity for advancement. In many cases it was obvious that the loss of opportunities was due instead to unsatisfactory work, unwillingness to assume responsibility, slovenly work habits, habitual tardiness, rudeness, excessive unauthorized leave, the inability to work with people, or lack of skills on the part of the employe.

In reality, the policy and procedure regarding the promotional system was the source of much general irritation. Jerry Klutz in his Federal Diary Column in *The Washington Post* (incidentally, the government workers' bible) of May 20, 1944, expressed the consensus of opinion among government employes as follows: "The promotion system often kills ambition and incentives in the enthusiastic new people and is perhaps the source of more gossip and undermines as much morale as any single subject in the city of Washington." In addition to this situation affecting all employes, it is a fact that the Negro employe was technically discriminated against in the equal opportunity to be employed in many jobs for which he was qualified.

Perhaps one of the most flagrant examples of race prejudice was the common occurrence of white supervisors' refusals to refer to Negro personnel by titles. In some offices the practice of addressing personnel by first names was a symbol of mutual friendship and respect; in others, it was racial discrimination for the Negro.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss

One supervisor assumed the latter attitude and made it mandatory that the white office personnel do likewise. The work environment became so depressing and demoralizing that several Negro employes found it difficult to retain their poise and the standard of efficient work. Others wanted to resign and seek employment elsewhere.

In clarification of the War Department policy on the matter, the personnel management gave the interpretation that the war effort was a business and all employes were entitled to the same appropriate respect, and that deviation from formal address was a personal matter in which employes had the same privilege as their supervisors.

Repercussions from this interpretation were startling. One supervisor reversed her attitude in such a way as to discriminate against white employes. Another threatened to resign because she could not respect Negroes to the extent of addressing them by title. Another "hit the ceiling" when an employe followed her example of using first names! A supervisor who had found it difficult to refer to Negroes by titles because her father had owned slaves and the domestic help had always been called by their first names, solved her problem by addressing all personnel in her office by their first names. Others welcomed the opportunity of creating an informal office atmosphere.

IN ALL OF THESE SITUATIONS, personnel counseling endeavored to help the employes and supervisors think of each person as an individual, regardless of his social and job positions, the geographic section from which he came, the religion he represented, the creed in which he believed or the race with which he was identified. A conscious effort was made to help everyone regard these differences as incidental in the cooperative effort of white and Negro employes to win the war.

Negro employes learned through counseling about the policies and procedures involving them as War Department and federal workers. The

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impartial application of these policies lent security to both individual and group. Thus it became more possible for Negro employes to face their own limitations, shortcomings, handicaps, as well as their assets for the job and everyday living, and stimulated many of them to improve themselves.

Most significantly the counseling program provided an environment in which many of the Negro and white employes came into a better understanding of the basic cause of their racial conflict and the way it hindered smooth work operation, work productivity, and community relationships. As a tool, it chiseled its way in the prejudicial attitudes of Negroes toward white employes and vice versa. In no little degree were fear, mistrust, and antagonism broken down.

Many of the white supervisors not only became more effective in their supervision of Negro employes, but began to request help in understanding Negro life—its problems, handicaps, desires, ambitions, successes, and failures. Appropriate books, periodicals, newspapers, and pertinent data were recommended by the counselor in meeting these requests. Arrangements were made for some of them to meet and talk with Negro leaders in the community to get additional insight into interracial group relationships.

Much of the success of the program depended on the counselor's attitude, professional training, experience, cultural background, philosophy of life, convictions, common sense, and natural skills. But this would have been of no avail without the understanding, vision, and cooperation of the chiefs of employe relations and personnel, and their full support of the counselor's privilege to have wide latitude for independent judgment and decision.

In evaluation of the total experience, it can be said that this venture in personnel counseling was an effective technique in adjusting interracial conflict, in evolving new values, and in building up a "reservoir of good will" among these Army Ordnance employes.

Our Japanese Americans Now

ROBERT C. L. GEORGE, of San Francisco's International Institute, discusses the dynamic effect of wartime uprooting.

Officially, the book is closed for the 112,000 Japanese Americans whose dramatic trek captured so much public attention in the days immediately following Pearl Harbor. The War Relocation Authority has closed all its offices. It has dealt with the most urgent problems. Neither on the West Coast nor in other sections are the goings and comings of this group of people any longer front page news.

But the process of their adjustment to American life still goes on. Assistance to individuals and conscious direction of the process itself must now come from local counseling, employment, welfare, and housing agencies.

There is an exciting challenge offered to these agencies. For in one sense the process of evacuation, relocation, and resettlement has had a dynamic influence upon this entire group. That is, it rudely shattered social, economic, and psychological patterns which had become more or less rigidly established. Individual attitudes, group controls, and culture are in a fluid, transitional stage of reorientation. But the technical skills of the social agencies that accept this challenge will miss the mark unless they understand just what has happened to the Nisei and Issei since the fateful days of 1942.

Evacuation

Evacuation or segregation was the first step taken by the government immediately following Pearl Harbor. Our entire Japanese American population was forcibly moved to segregation centers in different parts of the country. The assumption was not that all Japanese were subversive but that it was impossible to distinguish those who were from those who were not. Therefore, in the interests of security all Japanese had to be evacuated. They were told that their willingness to leave would be a measure of their loyalty. Most of them did submit without objection.

Two things are significant here. The first is that the underlying reason for assuming that the Japanese community was indivisible, was based on the fact that the Japanese Americans had been forced to live in segregated sections of the American community. They were known and thought of as a group apart. They were judged as they had been taught to live—an unassimilated section of American culture. Basically, this action of the government merely made official the practice of self-separation forced upon them by American social attitudes.

The second is that the majority had been more or less unconscious of the implications of their segregated life. It had seemed to them a normal life. "Little Tokyo," "Jap Town,"—terms used derogatorily by the Caucasian community—to them were symbols of business and prosperity. Much of the latent hostility and discrimination had passed over their heads. The ideology behind the relocation centers shocked them into a realization that what they had looked upon as self-separation was actually social segregation. Now, when they return to Little Tokyo and see other minority groups living there, the word "slum" begins to have real meaning. The result, for many, is a form of introspection which many of the Nisei call an inferiority complex.

Relocation

The next government move was relocation or diversion. A conscious effort was made to send individuals back to civil life in sections of the country other than the West Coast. Soldiers began to leave for the war; young men and women left for war plants and farms; older people left to join families or to look for employment in Eastern cities. The idea of a new, free life caught on and many Nisei went for it with abandon. Some who went first used every possible means to send for friends and relatives so that all could enjoy the comparative freedom of the East. Others, on the contrary, preferred complete separation from old associations and used all sorts of devices to prevent their families from joining them.

This reevaluation of individuality grew in part from the government's discovery that it was possible to distinguish the "loyal" from the "disloyal" and in part from their own ability to use their talents. Although

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many who left the camps were not too well equipped to adjust to new communities, those who were college-bred or who had bent every effort to prepare themselves for work in areas where their talents were greatest—and this in spite of the obstacles on the West Coast —made the best adjustments.

One result is that in many Eastern communities the old West Coast pattern of self-separation is reappearing. The natural tendency for any racial group is to congregate together when first entering a new community. Lonesomeness, small incomes, overcrowded housing conditions, proximity to employment all operate to create a separate, homogeneous community within the new community. This pattern is not yet "frozen." Full employment has opened up a wide variety of vocational opportunities. Many Americans have come to know for the first time the nature of the Japanese living in this country. But in many Eastern cities, the isolation is very real. On the other hand, those who went to live in widely separated areas are finding social outlets and becoming accepted as friends and neighbors.

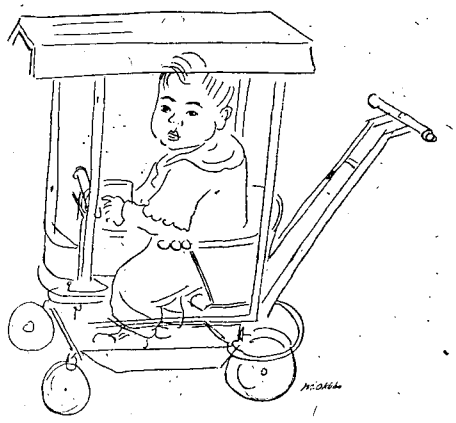
Resettlement

Although many individual Japanese were sent to the East and other sections of the United States during the relocation period, a large number were still in camps when the war ended. These have now been resettled, mainly in the West Coast communities from which they came. Three main factors have motivated their desire to return. Family ties of the older generation, property holdings, and the like is one. California, Oregon, or Washington are all that this group knows. Prejudice and discrimination seem nothing compared with the pleasure of being back home.

The second factor lies in the mental attitudes resulting from thousands of personal experiences which the enforced evacuation intensified. There is evidence that the centers seemed very comfortable places to many of these people. The older men and women, in particular, felt even more at home there than they had in the West Coast communities from which they came. Their experiences at camp brought them closer together. They began to lose the sense of time; present day happenings were lost in the roseate hue of the past. Compact social groupings, comparative comfort and security came as a blessing in disguise. Among younger people, lethargy, indolence, and reaction set in.

The third is based on the fact that the older generation, with a median age of about sixty, faced with insecurity regarding health, employment, and finances has had to return to the state and county of legal residence in order to obtain any public assistance at all.

As the time for the centers' closing rolled around, acts of violence in their home town did not go unnoticed. The majority preferred to move together, feeling confidence in a mass movement, rather than individual resettlement. It was truly an uneasy homecoming, but very shortly the old patterns were reestablished. The major difference has been in the housing facilities. The homes of many city dwellers were now rented to others. As a result there is an instability and insecurity which was not present before the evacuation. Many have been forced to take up residence in housing projects or to crowd into the few bits of property which they own or split up the family group, accepting domestic jobs wherever they could find them.



It is significant also that many of the Nisei who relocated in the East or elsewhere are drifting back to these West Coast centers. Generally, this is due to family pressure, although a few come out of curiosity, some to attend to their property, others to bolster pride bruised in the course of their experiences. While this infiltration has some of the elements of a good catharsis, for many it is frustrating because they have to reaccommodate themselves to employment discrimination, housing restrictions, and social ostracism.

Thus we can see that the impact of the government's threefold program of evacuation, relocation, and resettlement has been mixed. On the one hand, family ties have been further broken. Individuals were re-shuffled. On the other hand, for all at some points and for some at all points, everything was decided by the government. Independence of a sort became dependence of another sort. The common denominator is in the fact that the old social, economic, and psychological patterns were temporarily disrupted. The common result is a pervasive sense of insecurity.

The Japanese inevitably seek relief from this current feeling of insecurity. The old way of self-separation and segregation is still open to them, and many are tending in that direction. But for many, a new way of real integration into American life has appeared. If we understand the fundamental problems of adjustment and bring our best skills to their assistance, they can readily find security and satisfaction in contributing to American culture.

Social Assimilation

Their first need, broadly speaking, is some evidence that social relationships outside their own group are practically possible—through membership in labor unions, participation in education or recreation membership groups, and representation in citywide civic activity. Few Nisei or Issei have had any such experiences because opportunities were closed to them. But in the rare instances where there have been opportunities for social participation, they have shown the capacity to seize it quickly and exploit it to its fullest. They welcome the chance to attend our public schools. They join athletic teams and participate in other recreational activities, when doors are opened to them.

Restrictive housing and employment

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policies cut off opportunities for broad social contacts, but as we can expose the Nisei whose median age is twenty-six or twenty-seven to wider patterns of social living, we will find them able to take their share of responsibility. Agencies and groups working with them should seek to open every possible channel of oscial participation to develop their initiative and self-reliance.

Psychological Assimilation

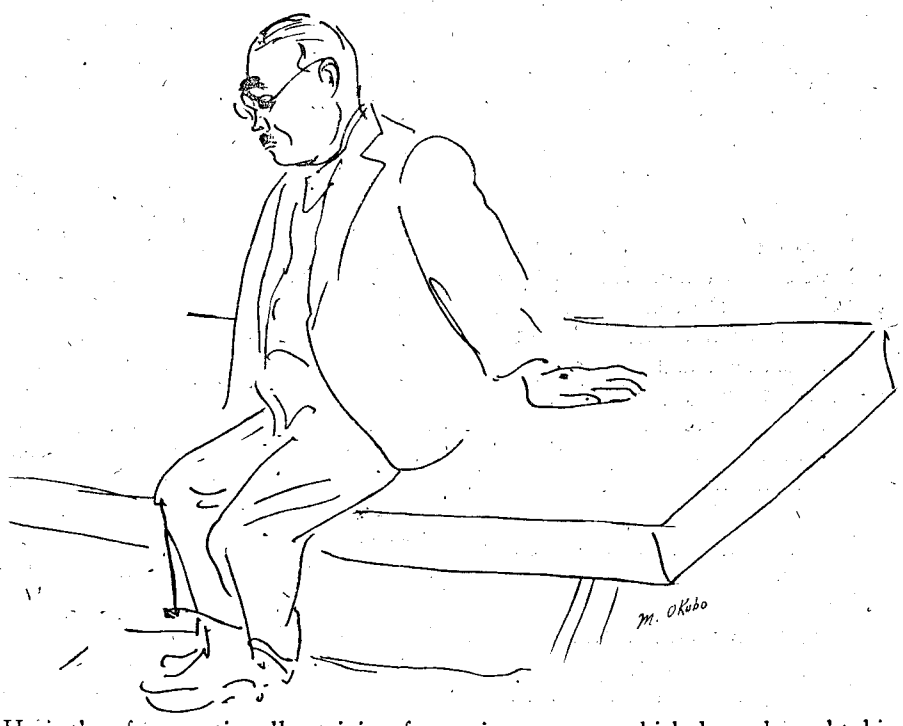
Circumstances have so shaped the Nisei's psychological attitudes that he has much to contend with. Basically thwarted because of racial origins, he has in the past tended to act as people expected him to act. Originally, the pattern was to bow and scrape, to seem to accept with pleasure the menial positions in the larger society. Now changes are manifesting themselves. Some carry chips on their shoulders. Others shut their eyes to discrimination and swear by all that is holy that nothing is wrong. Still others see discrimination only as a personal thing and are unaware of its wider significance to the group as a whole. Complicating these attitudes toward their own status is the indefinable sense of racial guilt driven home to them all by the evacuation.

It is natural, moreover, for any person to conform to the general patterns of behavior accepted by the society in which he lives. But the Japanese American is frustrated because he is not clear about the pattern to which he should conform. He has lived in a cultural hodgepodge for many years. He is constantly trying to deny his own racial origins. He does not know what pattern to select and lives in the constant fear that his normal reactions will seem too obvious or ridiculous. Moreover the ostracism of the evacuation, the premise that it was impossible to determine who was disloyal and who was not, denied his individuality. This tended further to undermine his confidence in his ability to select and choose the social patterns by which his behavior should be guided.

This complex of psychological attitudes helps strengthen the vicious circle which separates the Nisei from the outside influences of the larger community. There are many people who would like to know more members of the Japanese community but who have no idea how to approach these more intimate social relationships without being rebuffed. Social agencies need to understand what lies behind these seeming psychological barriers to break them down and set in motion a stream of sympathetic person to person contacts.

Orient versus Occident

Finally, although many Japanese Americans are Christians, we must not forget that they come from a background of Oriental thinking. Remote as that background is for many, there are still evidences of its impact. The Oriental does not strive for perfection, for he conceives of both man and nature as being in an evolutionary state. The Occidental, on the other hand, conceives of nature as being essentially perfect, and man, by contrast, sinful.



He is therefore continually striving for perfection in order to achieve his balanced ideal.

To all his other uncertainties, therefore, the young Japanese has added the uncertainties growing out of these two philosophies of life. The roots of the Occidental philosophy go back to Hellenic ideas concerning the imponderable. Christianity added to it the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," which developed new concepts of eternity. Then the Roman law attempted to codify man's behavior into logical and acceptable procedures. Next came the French Revolution with its more concrete development of individual worth. Americans, through the American Revolution, developed this to a high point. Finally, the evolution of natural sciences has put at our command the tools with which to change and expand the individual capacity to live.

Oriental philosophy, on the other hand, stems from a paternalistic concept of the state and also from animistic conceptions of natural phenomena. This became more absorbed by further paternalistic concepts relating to family life. The individual completely loses significance in the long process of evolution, of natural development, and through the chain of previous events which have brought him into being. The natural desire of man to escape from pain is to be achieved by the escape from existence.

Against this background, any Oriental immigrant in coming to this country is met by the sudden opening of new vistas of action, of scientific progress, and of utterly unconnected cultural advancement. He is confronted by a complete revolution, accompanied by none of the slowness of evolution. To the older group, acceptance of American cultural patterns became inevitably superficial—an attempt to conform, whether one understood or not. Outwardly conforming, but never completely understanding or being quite sure, they built for themselves a deep well of reserve within their own family itself. By the same token, the concepts which they knew best never became a contributing factor to the American way of life. As a result a

About the artist: **To readers who like these on-the-spot sketches taken from Miné Okubo's own record of life in a relocation center, we commend her book, "Citizen 13660," just published by Columbia University Press.**

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dualism developed very early after their arrival in America.

The younger group grew up faced with a deluge of propaganda from both sides of the fence. There was only one course—to decide for themselves. The result was a hodgepodge of social contacts, economic ideas, cultural evaluations, and personal adjustments. The casual observer found it impossible to understand what was going on. On one hand, there was complete withdrawal; on the other, an appearance of acceptance. Many Americans found them wanting at crucial points of relationship, particularly mutual understanding, and decided that assimilation was impossible.

But as one begins to understand the Japanese Americans, their racial backgrounds, the influence which their life in America has had upon them, it becomes increasingly clear that the contrary is the case. One sees that assimilation is no more impossible than we make it by our own preconceived notions, prejudices, and unwillingness to face the issues. The Japanese Americans need leaders full of sound learning and understanding. It is our challenge to see that they are trained, given experience and opportunity. Case-workers, individual counselors need to understand that psychological adjustments must come slowly and naturally. They must evaluate each individual Nisei in terms of his immediate personal problems, without losing sight of the complex of sociological, phychological, and philosophical patterns which have gone into his makeup as an American citizen.

The day to work for is the day when the contribution of a Japanese is recognized as the contribution of an individual member of our American society, not as the contribution of a member of a particular racial group.

Social Worker in Khaki

Report on an unsheltered casework job, by JOSEPH ANTMAN, now director of Westchester, N. Y., Jewish Community Services.

"I don't see how we can have a civilian and a woman working in our stockade," said the commanding officer of my post when he learned that the War Department had assigned a social caseworker to his organization. I still remember the expression on his face when he first saw me, neither a civilian nor a woman; instead, a raw recruit in khaki.

Though he looked upon my advent with misgivings, I am sure he was no more apprehensive than I was. I believed that my civilian training and background qualified me for best use by the army as a caseworker. But I wondered what kind of social work job could be done in an army setting and, if there was a job to be done, whether or not the military would permit it to be done.

The same misconceptions about social work that exist in civilian life would be present and heightened in the army, I reasoned. And indeed, I soon found that for the first time in my social work experience, I was definitely not working in a sheltered agency where everyone spoke the same "lingo," but in an outfit where officers and enlisted men knew little of social work and were frankly suspicious of both its motives and its potentialities. Lesson number one in basic training was that I had to learn to be a soldier first, before I could function as a soldier social worker. If I could demonstrate that I could become a soldier, I was more apt to be listened to when I put into specific terms what a social worker was and could do. It soon became clear that this was the only way social work would develop in my unit.

My army experience of three and a half years was spent as a social caseworker in various units of the army's reconditioning and rehabilitation centers. These were army posts for confinement of American soldiers who committed military offenses such as desertion, AWOL, sleeping on post, and misbehavior in the face of the enemy. During the period of confinement, these men were evaluated for further use in military service, with the aim of attempting to restore them to duty prior to the expiration of their sentences.

The center to which I was assigned (Rehabilitation Center, Camp Upton, Fort Slocum, N. Y.,) grew from an original housing of 200 to 2,000 inmates. The section in which I worked, originally known as the department of psychiatry and sociology, and staffed by one officer and two enlisted men, ultimately became a staff of four officers, thirty enlisted men and women, and seven civilians—typists and stenographers. With expansion, the name of the department was changed to one more descriptive of its purposes: the classification and consultation clinic.

Some of the staff represented professions and occupations which did not qualify them in the fields of casework or psychology. They were trained on the job by those of us who had this civilian background and experience. Naturally, we would have preferred army personnel who had been civilian caseworkers and psychologists. But the War Department never had enough of these specialists to begin with, and what they had, had to be spread thin to meet the needs of many types of installations. The work that went into the training of the staff is a story in itself. Those members who were not graduate social workers did not become accomplished caseworkers. They functioned adequately, however, under close supervision of qualified personnel. We were able to feel that we held up our end of the job.

Soldier in Trouble

The soldier who usually came to us had been apprehended for an offense which violated the military code of law —the Articles of War. He had appeared before a court martial board and had been sentenced to serve a period of confinement, with a total forfeiture of all payments and allowances due or to become due. The threat of a dishonorable discharge hung over him, if he could not be restored to duty prior to the expiration of his sentence. This temporary ending with the army as a soldier in good standing was our beginning with him. Ours was the responsibility of returning him to the army as a soldier in good standing within a period of six to nine months, if possible. Thus the main activity of the classification and consultation clinic was similar to casework in civilian prisons. It was geared to sifting and screening out the restorable inmate

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from the nonrestorable one. This led into the center's military retraining program, which made a combat replacement of an inmate qualified for restoration to duty status.

Upon his arrival at the rehabilitation center, the soldier entered a reception company for thirty days. During this period of time, he worked only inside the reception company inclosure as far as was practicable. He was permitted minimal contact with the other inmates. His first thirty days were devoted primarily to his becoming oriented to his new surroundings and to the individual study and processing of his case. He was given a thorough medical examination. He was fingerprinted and a record of his prints were sent to the FBI in Washington, D. C. The Red Cross was contacted and a home report requested. He was given an opportunity to see a chaplain of his own faith. His army records were brought up to date. There were orientation talks on what he might expect from the center and what the center expected of him. A behavior report on his adjustment in the reception company was gathered from his company commander.

Approximately two and a half weeks after his initial entrance to the center, he appeared before a soldier caseworker at the clinic. Reports begun when he first entered the center were already received. The soldier caseworker, having read the reports, knew a little about the inmate before seeing him. Because of the preliminary orientation talks he had had, the inmate also knew a little about the center and the job of the caseworker. Each was ready for the job at hand—to compile what we called the classification summary.

Devising Tools

The rapid growth of the center necessitated similar speed in the preparation of a summary which would enable the classification board and higher authority to make its administrative decisions adequately and quickly. Such a summary form had to have sufficient coverage without being cumbersome. It had to provide for categories, yet not lose the inmate's own personality in this categorization. It had to be complete, but it could not contain so much material as to make it impossible for the soldier caseworker to complete the number of summaries assigned to him daily.

After much experimentation we developed a classification summary which is best described as a cross between a social case history and a civilian prison admission summary, dressed to meet the needs of the military. The summary with minor changes was adopted by the Corrections Division, Washington, D. C., as the model form for all rehabilitation and disciplinary training centers.

Attitudes

The soldier caseworker in the clinic attempted to approach the classification interview with a set of attitudes which might be expressed as follows:

"I am a soldier in khaki just as you were. Maybe you got a raw deal in your court martial, maybe you didn't. That's water under the bridge though. This center, from its commanding officer down, stands ready to help you return to soldier in khaki if that is the color you want to wear again. I cannot plead your case. You have already been tried, found guilty, and sentenced. However, I can report on paper something about you and your version of what occurred so that the classification board may determine whether you begin to meet the requirements for going back to duty. I'm a little like a photographer. Only, instead of a camera, I have you, your record, and the words that I can use to present you. If I'm out of focus, you tell me; if you are out of focus, I'll tell you. If we're both out of focus, the classification board will let us both know soon enough."

A conversation such as this never actually occurred. It was the spirit of this conversation that we strove for. This was our way of serving as soldier social workers. This was our way of administering the services of our center in a constructive manner.

The clinic also maintained a more specialized program for those individuals who had particular problems in which they needed assistance. There was the inmate who had gotten into trouble because of misclassification and wrong assignment, or because he felt that he had no place in the army. It was with these men that repeated contacts and interviews were held in order to give them a better chance to prepare themselves for further military service.

Paul D., a Negro soldier, deserted because he felt that the army was constantly using him as an inferior and he was not being given an opportunity to serve equally with white soldiers. He joined the merchant marine under an assumed name and served honorably for a year, being torpedoed on two occasions. His girl friend finally persuaded him that this was not the way for him to serve his country. He turned in, was court martialed, and given a two-year sentence for desertion.

When he was seen he stated that he was disgusted with "the deal he had gotten." Gradually, however, because he felt he had a place in the war, he became active in his desire to serve again and worked out as one of the best trainees. Upon his restoration, a letter from our commanding officer accompanied him to his next post, recommending some assignment connected with his desire for combat as well as his love for the sea. When last heard from, he was working on a troop transport, referring to himself happily as the "Sailor in Khaki."

There was the young boy, who, when first seen, indicated that he had deserted because he had learned that his wife was living with another man. "When I found out about that, I went AWOL to settle things." To his social worker he stated, "I will never be able to soldier as long as I am married to that woman." After several interviews and some work with the Red Cross and the legal assistance officer on the post, proceedings for a divorce were begun. Gradually as his home situation straightened out, his desire for duty also straightened out.

Just like clients who come to civilian casework agencies, he was confused and upset to a point where he could not do what was logical and correct, no matter how much he tried. As he loosened up, he took the opportunity to discuss his problem, and gradually became more able to solve his difficulties on his own initiative. In the end, he successfully met a crisis, and went on to serve his country as a soldier once again.

About four thousand other soldiers who were inmates of the center at one time or another were able to accomplish the same thing. This fact alone is probably a good beginning answer to those persons, both civilian and military, who wonder what a social worker is and can do. To the social worker himself, looking back over the three and half years experience, it seems that casework in this setting was essentially what it is in any setting—stepping in with a set of services and being of help when needed, stepping out quickly when no longer needed, so that those with whom he had worked, having benefited from their experience, might move on alone once again.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Standards and Status

Twelve thousand professional nurses, meeting at the National Biennial Nursing Convention at Atlantic City in late September, discussed and voted on matters of great concern to their profession and to the American public.

Because of the national shortage of nurses, estimated at about 42,000, many hospitals have been forced in recent months to curtail services. One hospital, for instance, was reported operating with 31 percent of its usual nursing staff and services.

Signs indicating that insufficient pay was one of the primary factors involved in the situation had been noted by observers in the medical field who saw that nurses were leaving institutions for better-paying jobs such as those offered by the Veterans Administration, private industry, and private physicians who are willing to pay well for competent office nursing personnel.

That nurses are generally concerned for their economic security was demonstrated in this convention by their adoption of a ten-point platform, the first plank of which called for improvement in hours and living conditions. This included "wider acceptance of the 40-hour week with no decrease of salary," and "minimum salaries adequate to attract and hold nurses of quality and to enable them to maintain standards of living comparable with other professions."

Some indication that the 40-hour week and higher salaries were on the horizon had appeared before the convention met. In July, Seattle hospitals began placing nurses on a 40-hour, five-day work week. In instances where nurses were being asked to work the sixth day, they were being paid on the basis of time and a half.

During the period of four days before the convention opened, Mayor William O'Dwyer, of New York City, had announced that for nurses employed by the department of hospitals in the city, the 48-hour, six-day week would give way to a 40-hour, five-day week on November 1. Similar moves toward up-grading salaries for nurses have been reported from several cities.

Related to the question of better salaries, but with more particular emphasis on status was the action of the U. S. Civil Service Commission last summer in reclassifying all "subprofessional" nursing positions into the "professional and scientific service," thereby affecting the hundreds of professional nurses employed in federal civil service positions.

The eagerness of the nurse to gain in professional stature had been emphasized by Dorothy Wheeler, of the New York Nursing Council, who was quoted in an editorial in the September 20 issue of *New York Medicine,* as saying that " . . . the whole basis of the shortage is job dissatisfaction. The nurses want to feel that they have a share in what the hospitals are accomplishing and are not just a small segment which takes orders."

The culmination of this issue in the convention was in plank three of the ten-point platform which called for "increased participation by nurses in the actual planning and in the administration of nursing service, in hospitals and other types of employment."

It is to be hoped that this professional group can move further in disclosing and resolving its job dissatisfactions, in its own behalf and in behalf of the American public to whom its services are so vital.

Leaders for Social Action

How to tackle the problems that war has left on the doorstep of every American town was the focus of attention in a series of three-day training projects for leaders conducted by the National YWCA's Leadership Services Department in September and October. The institutes, held in fifteen different locations over the country, were attended by about fifteen hundred lay and professional YWCA leaders from communities in every part of the United States.

Community problems related to housing, food, race tensions, religious intolerance, and labor conflicts were discussed and analyzed in terms of specific case examples brought in by board and committee members and professional staff who attended.

The subject of international education came in for a considerable amount of attention, for, as one spokesman put it, "an organization that works in 69 countries . . . is under compulsion to do something in its own home town about this problem."

Each institute was "piloted" by a team composed of one volunteer representing the National Board or a national committee and three national staff members. All activities were interracial in character.

According to statements from the organization, the YWCA feels more keenly than ever that it must assume its full share of community responsibility in working on problems brought about by social change. This series of projects was aimed at an attempt to develop skill in the analysis of social situations and in the use of techniques for social education and action that are best adapted to forwarding the objectives of the organization.

Constructive Keynote

North Carolina's courage and imagination last month in selecting "prevention" as the keynote for its annual Public Welfare Institute, suggests a theme which may well receive increasing attention from public welfare leaders. At least, it serves as a reminder that prevention of certain of the underlying causes of economic need is no more outside the bounds of possibility through social service than is the prevention of ill health and other kinds of family difficulty. To be sure, control of the factors which make for unemployment—the overwhelming cause of economic need during the Thirties—is largely beyond the reach of social service techniques and skills. But many of the things which make for unemployability—the cause of so much of the need now reflected by public welfare relief loads—are not.

The last decade demonstrated that any approach to the determination of the number of unemployable families in the relief load must be relative and not absolute. The number so regarded, at any given time, is also conditioned by fluctuations in the demand for labor's services.

However, factors which make for unemployability—that is, which act as barriers to the possibility of a steadily earned family income, whatever may be the state of the labor market—are constant and well known. Broken

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homes which actually deprive the family of any potential wage earner, old age, physical handicaps, physical illness, mental illness, all lend themselves to the rehabilitation skills of our social and health service.

In a sense, social insurance, as now partially exemplified by our old age and survivors and unemployment insurance system, represents one approach to the prevention of economic need, whether the cause be unemployment or unemployability. At least it erects a protective wall of guaranteed income against the need for public assistance. But insurance only makes up for lost income. It does nothing to remedy either the loss of opportunity or the loss of capacity to earn. Obviously, measures to prevent economic need must proceed on both fronts—insuring against loss of income, and tackling the causes of loss of opportunity and capacity.

The manner in which public welfare statistics are now kept, primarily for administrative purposes, tends to obscure the unemployability factors in economic need. But the present full employment setting lends itself to a thorough reexamination of the issues suggested by North Carolina's "preventive" theme.

Neglected Children

Two statewide child welfare studies in the neighboring states of New York and Connecticut illustrate a mounting urge to reexamine the problem of public welfare responsibility for children.

New York State's inquiry will be guided by Assemblyman Ostertag's Joint Legislative Committee, whose recommendations regarding the general reorganization of the State Department of Social Welfare are now being carried into effect. (See "Making Public Welfare History," by Lee C. Dowling, *Survey Midmonthly,* April 1946.) Public welfare services to children now are mainly a local responsibility. The study will cover the present adequacy of foster care service both public and private, standards, cooperation with juvenile courts, and the issues involved in a state aid program.

The Connecticut survey, now nearing completion under the auspices of the Public Welfare Council, represents a somewhat different approach. With a state administered and state financed Child Welfare Division of long standing, and in recent years with a modern statewide juvenile court system, Connecticut has watched with concern the steadily mounting loads and resultant expenditures for delinquency and neglect cases.

Therefore, the state's study is directed at the "causes of delinquency and neglect," in the hope that a program may be developed which will help prevent the need for the rising volume of cases where, as an end result, special care is needed.

The shortage of foster homes (Cook County reports 1,700 needed) now past the emergency stage, confusion about the protective services, the persistent problem of day care for the children of working mothers, concern about the problem of juvenile delinquency, all evidence the underlying pressures at work to strengthen public welfare services for children in a systematic way.

The present-day pattern of organization and the degree of public responsibility are exceedingly uneven. Some local public welfare departments have well organized child welfare divisions providing foster homes and general child welfare services. In others, as in Pennsylvania, public funds are paid to private agencies for foster care. In many, public responsibility for other than very special cases, is just about nonexistent.

Other states are in the process of either taking stock of their child care programs or considering doing so, and one may hope that the eventual result will be a clearer design for public welfare development in this highly important area.

Toward Good Housing

Firm determination to proceed vigorously with the fight for public housing throughout the country appeared as the most significant thesis of the 13th Annual Convention of the National Association of Housing Officials in Cleveland, October 10-12. Nearly 1,000 members of the association from all parts of the United States attended the meeting.

As the keynote, at the opening general session, Frank B. Wenrich, retiring president, urged the members of the association to fight to achieve its goal of "a good home in a good neighborhood for every American family."

And throughout the three-day session, prominent housers kept underscoring the urgency of reaching this goal. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft general housing bill which will be introduced immediately in the 80th Congress. Spirited exhortations, received with great enthusiasm, were climaxed by the fighting defense of the Veterans Emergency Housing Program by National Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt.

There was also critical analysis of the weaknesses in housing policy and practices as they appear today. Howard Myers, publisher of the *Architectural Forum,* suggested many of these criticisms brilliantly in his address entitled "Lessons and Past Mistakes in Housing." Mr. Myers, who is also chairman of the Architectural Advisory Committee, Federal Public Housing Authority, reviewed the range of criticisms from the "jargon" about projects, units, and densities, to the unfortunately "drab institutional character which so many housing projects, private as well as public, present."

And for the future, Mr. Myers earnestly pleaded, housers should think more in terms of people and families, and housing designers should have freedom to act in terms of their own communities.

A plea for more rapid solution of the veterans' housing problem was voiced by Gilbert Harrison, national vice-chairman of the American Veterans Committee. Urging the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, Mr. Harrison spoke of the veterans' disappointment in not finding suitable homes. He warned that this dissatisfaction could produce a general mood of despair, leading to indifference to the welfare of others.

Other principal speakers included Dillon S. Myer, new commissioner of the FPHA; David Krooth, general council to the NHA; Bryn J. Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research; and Ervin W. Blum, executive director of the Houston (Tex.) Housing Authority and president-elect of the association.

Special panel meetings were devoted to technical housing problems such as housing market analyses, taxes, bonds and financing, training and education for housing administration, rural housing, urban redevelopment and housing research. Ernest J. Bohn, director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, who was the conference's "official host," arranged a tour of the housing projects in his city for those interested in comparing housing techniques.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

CHASTENED BY PREVIOUS DEfeats, the army will present to the new Congress a revised universal military training program which, they hope, will meet many of the objections to other proposals.

The new program would require a year's service. However, trainees would spend only six months in camp, with the other six in the National Guard, a college ROTC or in taking advanced technical training. Military discipline would be relaxed with a specially drawn Code of Conduct replacing the Articles of War. As a final bid for favor the army proposes to provide special instruction for illiterates, dependency benefits, and scholarships for exceptional students.

The draft law, temporarily suspended until January 1, passes out of existence officially on March 31, 1947. The GI bill, with its provision for free education, jobless pay, and loans, no longer applies to men enlisting or being drafted. It closed down as of October 5. For the time being, voluntary enlistments are high but the army does not expect the rate to be maintained indefinitely. A business slump would help but even the army hesitates to depend on that possibility exclusively. Hence the renewed campaign for universal military training.

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THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRAtion has about one million surplus Bibles and Testaments to hand out free to religious, educational, and charitable institutions and groups. WAA has authorized the chief of chaplains (Major General Luther D. Miller) to handle distribution.

The volumes were purchased for morale purposes during the war. Most of them are pocket size. Some are the King James version, some the Douay version and others were prepared for GIs of the Jewish faith.

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THE GOVERNMENT CAME TO THE defense of the small fry in a recent statement by the Federal Public Housing Authority to the effect that relatively few of the common types of tenant wear and tear on rent properties can be blamed on children. It is mama who does the damage, a survey of 173,000 units of low rent housing revealed. Not that mama is intentionally destructive, but her careless housekeeping practices, particularly her "ill-advised cleaning methods," are hard on woodwork, floors, walls, and equipment.

The survey was undertaken to back up Housing Expediter Wyatt's plea to landlords not to ban families with children from rented properties. The landlords' excuse has been that children destroy things. But it isn't so, says FPHA, and offers convincing evidence to prove the statement.

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ADDRESSING THE MEDICAL SCHOOL of George Washington University, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans Administration, warned the embryo medicos against putting too much faith in the profession's political influence in the matter of the proposed health legislation. "Why," said Dr. Hawley, "all the doctors in the United States could not elect ten congressmen."

Dr. Hawley declared that good medical care had become so expensive that it should be classed as a luxury. And, said he, American industry has reached its present predominant position *not* by making the most expensive products in the world. "American medicine," he said, "must effect comparable economies if it is to exist as a free and unregulated profession. . . . I suggest to you, then, that the profession redefine 'medical economics' . . . that the scope of medical economics be enlarged to include the financial responsibility of doctors to their patients instead of being restricted to the financial responsibility of patients to their doctors."

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A RECENT PRESS RELEASE FROM the National Association of Real Estate Boards finds the national housing shortage just so much "political buncombe." According to the board's president, Boyd T. Barnard of Philadelphia, the problem is not the shortage but "over consumption of existing space." He estimates that 1,500,000 units designed for two or more persons are at present occupied by one.

As Mr. Barnard sees it, the answer to the nonexistent housing shortage is to raise rents. He is convinced that by upping rents, these million or so live-aloners would be forced out and the space in which they now rattle around so luxuriously would be occupied by the number of persons for which it was designed.

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DUE TO THE INCREASED COST OF food and service, the national school lunch program faces a breakdown this winter unless Congress appropriates additional funds, according to delegates attending the recent National School Lunch Conference in Washington.

Delegates said that the $75,000,000 federal allotment for this year is much less adequate than last year's fund of $57,500,000. Not only have food and services increased in cost but the number of schools participating has risen. All three factors are involved and the next Congress will probably be approached early in the year to take steps to remedy the situation.

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A PLEA FOR BETTER PROVISION for "our very poorest regions" under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act was made by Mrs. Eugene Meyer of the *Washington Post,* in a recent statement before the advisory committee of the Surgeon General. Mrs. Meyer pointed out that under the act as it now stands, the local community must provide for the maintenance and operation of facilities made possible through the act, and that this "will exclude many counties and smaller units from taking advantage of its provisions." She added:

"If I were to define purely on experience what kind of institution is most needed in our underprivileged areas, I would say small rural hospitals with a minimum practical number of beds, based upon the population. Such small structures would make possible the widest distribution of funds and could have as tributaries, public health centers that could refer patients to the hospital. When necessary, the rural hospital could, in turn, refer patients to the nearest fully equipped urban hospital.

"These small structures would require less material to build and less personnel at a period of great shortage. With health centers as antennae, a great number of rural counties could be served."

Ruth Schwartz

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Our Older Citizens

The fact that fifty percent of urban dwellers sixty-five years of age or more are either single, widowed, or divorced, added to the fact that most aged persons living alone on a small income must put up with seriously inadequate housing conditions, makes it necessary for public housing to share in a growing problem, according to John P. Dean, writing in the September issue of the *Journal of Housing*.

Mr. Dean, a regional economist for the Federal Public Housing Authority, points out that the United States Housing Act says that "families" should be housed, and that this rules out the aged individual living alone. In the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, the amendments for the U. S. Housing Act include a statement construing "families" to be "persons," which would make it possible for units to be specially constructed for this group.

This opens a new possibility, if the bill should be enacted by the 80th Congress, for social agencies which are at their wits end in helping older people make suitable living arrangements. The problem is being struggled with by both private and public agencies all over the country, and each month brings news of another state, county, or city which is conducting a survey to see just what the situation is and what can be done to meet it, within the resources which are available.

Nursing Homes

Developments in the program of inspection and licensing of nursing homes in Illinois are reported in an August issue of the *Illinois Health Messenger*. Following passage of the Nursing Home Act by the 1945 state legislature, a nursing home committee was appointed by the director of the State Department of Health, and a program of inspection and licensing accompanied by an attempt to educate operators of the homes, was begun. According to the report, 103 out of 165 homes so far inspected have been licensed. Six were refused licenses and 56 are pending. Principal defects found by inspectors have been inadequate nursing care, overcrowding, meager and unsafe plumbing, small kitchens manned by untrained help, fire hazards and lack of adequate record keeping. The comment is made that there is little or no scientific knowledge or practice in most nursing homes in the fields of nutrition and recreation.

Bill Introduced

The *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that a bill to establish in the United States Public Health Service a National Geriatrics Institute was introduced in the last session of Congress by Representative Hugh De Lacy of Washington. The bill calls for an appropriation of not more than fifteen million dollars to establish the institute, which would deal with study and research in the prevention and cure of diseases and ailments common to old age.

Note

The American Psychological Association established a new section on the Psychology of Aging, at a meeting held in September.

Lecture Courses

George Lawton, author of "Aging Successfully" (Columbia University Press) and writer of numerous articles on old age (see *Survey Midmonthly*, April 1946, special section: "Modern Old Age") is conducting a lecture series, "Are You Aging Successfully?" under the auspices of Town Hall, New York City. Mr. Lawton is also giving a course at the Cooper Union under the general topic, "Aging Creatively," stressing the use of arts, crafts, and recreation in satisfying the needs of the individual over the life span.

Referral Center

The Central Bureau for the Jewish Aged was set up by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and twenty-five homes for the aged, convalescent homes, hospitals, family agencies, and other institutions in the metropolitan area of New York City early in September. The new agency is intended to provide a central organization where older people may apply for individual assistance and advice, and will carry out the function of a referral center. However, physicians will be part of the staff of the bureau for the purpose of examining applicants before making referral to institutions or agencies.

The new office, located at 45 Astor Place, New York City, will maintain registration, clearance, research, and information services for member agencies. Establishment of the bureau was the result of a recommendation in a survey made in 1944 by a committee of the federation. The committee's report revealed a 58.7 percent increase from 1930 to 1940 in New York City's population over sixty-five years, while the total population during the same period rose by 7.6 percent.

In Print

A mimeographed bibliography titled "Geriatrics and the Care of the Aged" has been prepared by John J. Griffin, supervisor of the Bureau of Old Age Assistance, Somerville, Mass. One dollar from the bureau. The contents include nine pages of books, nineteen pages of articles and studies, two pages of editorials, unsigned articles, and reports, and a list of addresses of publications.

"The Administration of Old Age Assistance in New Jersey," is a two-year report of the division of old age assistance in the Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey. Published as a thirty-six page pamphlet, it contains a description of the general development of the program, and discussions of medical services, budgeting, staff, and other items.

The report is available from the department in Trenton, N. J.

Public Welfare Grants

In June, the Public Aid Commission of Illinois adopted a new policy to govern the basis for grants to the aged (and the blind) wishing to purchase care in homes for the aged and other nonprofit private institutions. Under the new policy, the amount of the assistance grant of a resident of such institution can be based, in most instances, upon the per capita cost to the institution for care and maintenance of its residents. According to the August issue of *Public Aid in Illinois*, the new policy permits, in general, larger grants to recipients of public assistance who are residing in these institutions. It is probable that the change will help over-

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come one of the disadvantages of the former policy—the retardation of development of these facilities as units in community and state planning for care of the chronically ill.

The Conference Group on Welfare of the Aged of the New York City Welfare Council, after study of board rates for care of old age assistance recipients in voluntary homes for the aged, has recommended to the city department of welfare that board rates should be determined by the extent and quality of services provided by the individual home. Suggested criteria relate to social services, medical care, nursing service, nutrition, occupational therapy, recreation, and so on. Formulation of the criteria was made by the committee at the request of the city welfare department, in accordance with a new policy of the New York State Department of Social Welfare which allows for setting board rates in this way.

Concerning Children

The U. S. Children's Bureau announced in October that part of its new appropriation (increased by the last Congress from $11,200,000 to $22,000,000) will be used to set up a number of maternity demonstration projects. The purpose of the projects, the first of which will be opened in Tuskegee, Ala., is to demonstrate "what might be done in getting comprehensive maternity care to a group of women who now often lack even the most elementary care."

The project is one of a series recommended to the bureau by a committee of child specialists, headed by Dr. N. J. Eastman of John Hopkins School of Medicine and Dr. C. L. Miller of the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.

Also, on suggestion of this committee, the bureau has appointed a team of five professional workers to travel around the country visiting cerebral palsy centers. They will report back to a national conference to be held at the bureau before the end of the year. In the opinion of the committee, many cerebral palsied children are wrongly considered to be mentally deficient. (See "Forgotten Children," *Survey Midmonthly*, August 1946, page 211.)

Other recommendations of the committee include: establishment of blood banks in strategic centers for emergency maternal cases; chest X-ray examinations for all maternity cases; funds to hospitals to care for all prematurely born infants; setting up of systems of care for crippled children who are victims of rheumatic fever, speech and hearing defects, epilepsy, and chronic illnesses, as well as the orthopedically handicapped; training fellowships in mental health for teachers.

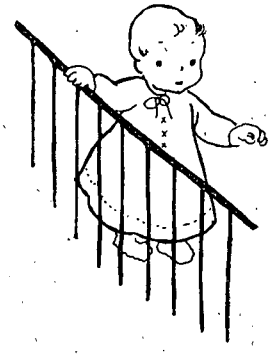
In a recent address to the women's division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Katharine Lenroot, chief of the bureau, declared that the lives of 31,000 babies and 3,000 mothers could be spared annually by improved health and welfare care.

What present day medical knowledge is capable of achieving is shown by a recent report from the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, where all who need specialized care are admitted without regard to ability to pay. During the past thirteen years, the death rate has been 0.17 percent for 47,945 obstetrical patients; the death rate for 1944 was zero.

The part played by good hospital care is indicated by recent figures from the Census Bureau, which show that the maternal deathrate for white mothers the country over has been reduced to 1.9 per 1,000 births. For non-white mothers it is 5.1. By contrast, in New York City, where 99 percent of all mothers are hospitalized, the deathrate during 1944 for white mothers was 1.7 per 1,000 live births and for Negro mothers 2.1, offering conclusive evidence that given good care, the rates are nearly the same.

New Law

A new state law for the licensing of day nurseries went into effect in New Jersey last July. It provides for the registration and regulation of private, nonsectarian child care centers or boarding schools serving more than five children over the age of two and under five years, if a fee is charged.



The nurseries and schools must meet certain standards to receive their annual certificate of approval from the State Commissioner of Education. Failure to comply is punishable as a misdemeanor.

School Lunches

Some 8,000,000 boys and girls will get school lunches this year under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Truman last June, the Department of Agriculture announced last month. All the states and the Territory of Hawaii have signed agreements with the department to participate in the program under which funds are allotted to the states on a matching basis for the children attending 46,000 public and nonprofit schools.

An example of the need for this program appears in a recent report showing that of 99,435 children given physical examinations in public schools of Philadelphia last year, 9.5 percent were found to be suffering from malnutrion. For the 48,138 children in parochial schools, the malnutrition rate was 8.4.

Psychiatry and Casework

A monograph on the integration of psychiatry and casework in child guidance practice has been published under the title, "The Case Worker in Psychotherapy," by the Jewish Board of Guardians of New York. Dedicated to Dr. Johan H. W. van Ophuijsen, founding member of the Netherlands Psychoanalytic Association and at present chief of the psychiatric clinic of Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, the fifty-page pamphlet contains papers by Dr. van Ophuijsen, Nathan W. Ackerman, M.D., Frederika Neumann, S. R. Slavson, and Herschel Alt. The fusion of psychiatry and casework in the program of the organization is discussed by Mr. Alt; other papers deal with new fields for psychiatric casework, psychotherapy in a child guidance clinic, the caseworker and psychotherapy, and the relation of these factors to group therapy.

Price 50 cents from the board, 228 East 19 Street, New York 3.

Day Care Centers

Day care centers in several large cities are still caring for the children of thousands of employed mothers, despite the withdrawal of federal funds last March 1, according to the Amer-

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ican Public Welfare Association.

A number of these cities are in California, Washington, and New York, where state funds have been earmarked to sustain these centers for as long as two years or more. In some cities, however, the centers are continuing on a very temporary basis. In Chicago, city funds lapsed in July, and a skeleton network of nine centers is being carried on through private contributions and community fund support.

According to a survey by the Federal Works Agency, on April 1, a month after the withdrawal of federal funds, 303 communities were still sustaining child care centers as compared with 386 on February 28.

Although over two million women have left the labor force, at least two major cities—Los Angeles and Denver—report no reduction in demand for this type of care, says the APWA.

Denver conducts 5 day care centers employing twenty-eight full time teachers. Forty-seven percent of the children cared for are dependent on their mothers for support, and another 40 percent are from families in which both parents are employed. At present, parents are charged a flat $16 a month per child, but later it is planned to graduate fees on an ability-to-pay basis.

Los Angeles schools are currently providing care for nearly 5,000 children in 120 centers. Operating expenses are met by city and state funds and by fees from parents.

Day care in Philadelphia is provided in 12 centers, with an average enrollment of 800 children. Last June, the city appropriated $75,000 to sustain the program till the end of the year.

In New York City, 4,384 children—including 1,195 of school age—were enrolled this fall in 93 day care centers receiving city and state funds. The program is administered through the new division of day care created in the bureau of child welfare after the expiration of the Lanham Act. The city budget allows an average of $50 a month for a nursery child and $30 for a school age child, for day care expenses.

No Economy

The drop in ADC cases during the years because of working mothers was "at best, a mixed blessing," according to the *Pennsylvania Public Assistance Review* for the second quarter of 1946. "The alarming rise in juvenile delinquency during the war years when female employment was exceptionally high, undoubtedly is attributable in some measure to the resentment of children at the loss of the working mothers' attention and care and to the lack of the usual disciplinary influences of the normal home. . . . In the long run, therefore, the withdrawal of mothers from the labor force, particularly mothers of young children, should prove beneficial both to the children and to the state."

Notes on Nursing

Speaking before the National Biennial Nursing Convention in Atlantic City in September, Annie W. Goodrich, dean *emeritus* of the Yale School of Nursing, urged that nurses should have university training in addition to the high school education which is now generally accepted as adequate for the student nurse. Before the end of the convention, the group adopted a ten-point platform which emphasized the maintenance of educational standards to the end that "nursing may keep abreast of the rapid advances in medicine and other sciences."

Other important planks of this platform indicated determination of nurses to win firmer economic security (see page 296) and to see that barriers preventing full employment and professional development of nurses belonging to minority racial groups are removed.

According to spokesmen for the Nursing Information Bureau, many hours during the convention were devoted by the three national nursing organizations to the report of the structure study undertaken earlier this year by the Raymond Rich Associates at the request of a joint committee of the national organizations. The comprehensive report which recommended that all professional nurses be united in one body, under a structure which allows for the various specialist groups a sufficient degree of autonomy, included two alternative plans for structural reorganization. The report was referred to the joint committee, now expanded in membership, for further study.

Training

Martha Ruth Smith, professor of nursing education at Boston University, has been appointed dean of the newly established Boston University School of Nursing. . . . During the summer a two-weeks workshop in the organization and administration of part time industrial nursing was given at Wayne University. Registration was limited

to directors of public health nursing agencies. . . . A one-year course in one of several clinical specialties, leading to the degree of Master of Science is being offered by the department of nursing of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

As of September first, 1,094 schools of nursing were participating in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps program, with 89,000 students enrolled. . . . The W. K. Kellogg Foundation has announced grants to three universities in the United States, to expand educational opportunities for graduate nurses—Boston University, University of Minnesota, and University of Pennsylvania.

Across the Seas

International recognition has come to the Seattle Visiting Nurse Service, according to a release from the Seattle and King County Community Chest, of which the Visiting Nurse Service is a member agency.

Through the War Department Civil Affairs Division, a full length illustrated article about the program of the nursing service will be published in "Heute," the official magazine of the United States Military Government in Germany. The material will be based on the work of the Seattle organization, but will be used to acquaint German readers with visiting nurse service in the United States. According to the Civil Affairs Division, such a service is virtually unknown in Germany.

In the Service

In October, the War Department announced that because of the nurse shortage it would hold on duty temporarily about one thousand army nurses who had been scheduled to begin terminal leave within the next two months. Earlier in the fall plans were made to recall one thousand former Army Nurse Corps officers to active duty, on a voluntary basis to ensure the best care for the 90,000 patients remaining in army hospitals throughout the world.

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The September issue of the *American Journal of Nursing* reported that 1,500 nurses had notified the War Department that they were "ready to trade civilian life for military duty." At the same time the navy also announced urgent need for 1,000 nurses to replace those who served during wartime and had returned to civilian life.

Rare Volume

Newly published for the nursing field is a facsimile of the first edition (1860) of "Notes on Nursing" by Florence Nightingale. Virginia M. Dunbar, dean of Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing, writes in the foreword that the fundamentals set down here by Miss Nightingale "have not been affected by time or progress." Two dollars from the Appleton-Century Company, 35 West 32 Street, New York 1.

In Print

"Home Nursing Hints," by Grace L. Smith, R.N., "visiting nurse of the air," is published by Murray and Gee, Inc., Hollywood, Calif. Price $2, cloth; $1.25, paper. This little book, according to Dr. Charles J. Pflueger writing in the preface, "is intended . . . to interpret into simpler and more understandable English, the too technical orders frequently given by physicians." In fifteen chapters the book covers clearly and concisely everything from how to call the doctor to home hygiene and sanitation.

"The Service Load of a Staff Nurse," based on a study of one official public health agency and written by Marion Ferguson, is published by the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. This fifty-page book analyzes the problem of what a reasonable output of work in an organization is, and sets forth the implications of the study for agencies and educational institutions. Price $1.85 from the Columbia University Press.

Veterans

"In a year of rapidly expanding operations, the Veterans Administration has surprised even its critics by the manner in which it has drawn abreast of its work," writes Charles Hurd in *The New York Times* of October 13.

The medical and hospital needs of the veteran are being handled "at an unbelievably good rate," he reports on the basis of official studies compiled up to September 30. At that time, 80,862 patients were under care, one third for service-connected disorders. Also there were 28,022 veterans awaiting admission, but only 206 of these had service-connected disabilities. In addition, 12,439 veterans were under care in homes operated by VA.

More than 234,000 disabled veterans were taking vocational training and almost 53,000 had completed or discontinued it. Out of 4,042,121 applications for educational training VA had acted on all but 48,609 by the end of the month. A total of 742,064 veterans were attending educational institutions, and 523,091 were taking on-the-job training. Over 583,000 had completed or discontinued their education or training.

Veterans had obtained partly guaranteed GI loans to a total of 345,960, involving $1,718,045,000.

Perhaps the brightest spot in the picture, according to Mr. Hurd, was the

drop in the number of veterans claiming readjustment allowances, from 1,649,820 in August to 1,322,300 in September.

Mental Health

A somber sidelight on the housing dilemma was given recently by Dr. Charles Brown, director of VA's New York Mental Hygiene Service. He reported that many a mentally ill veteran might easily have gotten over the shocks of his war experience without treatment if he had not run into home and job worries, particularly the housing shortage.

In line with current trends toward treatment of minor mental ills on a preventive out-patient basis, VA is planning a great expansion of its mental hygiene clinics to give preventive treatment to its large number of mentally ill veterans. Permission has been given its deputy administrators to set up these clinics at any of the seventy regional offices, where they are "necessary" and personnel is available.

In the program, emphasis will be put on group therapy, the simultaneous treatment of a number of veterans suffering similar disturbances. Individual treatment will be given when the patient's condition demands it and when facilities are available. The neuropsychiatrist, clinical psychologist, and social worker will cooperate as a team in treating each patient.

Army Calls for Help

From the office of the Surgeon General of the War Department comes an announcement that psychiatric social workers and clinical psychologists are urgently needed in the regular army's program of care for neuropsychiatric patients. Applications are being received until December 31, 1946. Information may be secured from the commanding general of the army area in which the applicant resides.

VA and the Legion

Commenting on the controversy between General Omar N. Bradley and John Stelle, retiring commander of the American Legion, over the limitation on the income of on-the-job trainees, Charles Hurd pointed out recently in *The New York Times* that "nothing could hurt the veterans program more than to have consideration of his readjustment problems turned into an exchange of personalities" and a struggle for power between VA and the Legion. At the recent American Legion Convention in San Francisco, Mr. Stelle had characterized as a betrayal of the veterans, General Bradley's instigation of this legislation this past summer.

Prior to the amending law, every veteran taking on-the-job training received a subsistence allowance regardless of the amount of his salary. An instance of the abuses possible under this arrangement was cited by General Bradley in an address last August before the United Spanish War Veterans —that of an advertising manager in a large store who was receiving a salary of $700 a month plus allowance, while "training" for the job of president. Also, each state was establishing its own standards for these programs, with resultant "severe differences" in requirements.

The new law sets up a national system of standards for this training; furnishes funds to the states to supervise and tighten up their programs effectively; and limits the total income (salary plus allowance) of trainees to $175 a month for single veterans and $200 for those with dependents.

Implementing the new law, General Bradley has ordered a survey of all such training courses, expected to be

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completed by January 1, to determine whether they are in conformity with the new requirements.

The controversy is unwarranted, in Mr. Hurd's opinion, as each organization has its distinctive sphere, VA to administer the laws relating to veterans, and the Legion to represent a large group of veterans and to make such recommendations as it wishes.

Educational Bottlenecks

Although the September college enrollment was a record 1,800,000, including 800,000 veterans, many GI's had to be turned away for lack of facilities, according to the October 25 *Social Legislation Information Service.* Chief bottlenecks are shortages of housing and of necessary equipment.

Reconversion Director John R. Steelman has therefore directed all government disposal agencies to give priority in orders for educational equipment to nonprofit educational institutions.

For Veterans Children

Day care centers for veterans' children were opened last August in the veterans emergency housing projects at Manhattan Beach and Fox Hills, in New York City.

Operated by the New York Kindergarten Association, the centers provide an all-day program for the children of working mothers. Day care is extended to children aged two to five.

Fees are based on family income. Expenses are underwritten by the State Youth Commission, the New York City division of day care, and by private contributions.

Best Medicine

Severely handicapped veterans at St. Albans, Halloran, and Kingsbridge Hospitals in the state of New York are participating in writers workshops.

Every week, member patients attend group meetings, where such well known authors as John Hersey discuss and criticize their work.

Some of the veterans' writings have already been published.

November Graphic

This issue is *Survey Graphic's* fall book number, with many well known names appearing among the reviewers.

Kathryn Close writes vividly of her UNRRA experience with DP's: "They Want to Be People."

Other articles bordering the social work field are: "New Schools for Italy" by Carleton Washburne; "Coal—Touchstone of England's Recovery" by Josephine Roche; and "What Rutland Reads" by David K. Easton.

LAND USE AND HOUSING

HOUSES THAT ARE HOMES, by Gilbert McAllister. The "Britain Advances" series. 33 pp. 36 cents. Longmans, Green and Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. *The development of housing in the British Isles during the past quarter century. Briefly described and well illustrated.*

BEFORE YOU BUY A HOME. 12 pp. 5 cents. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. *This pamphlet, issued by the National Housing Agency, contains a checklist which can be used as a guide in estimating the cost of home ownership.*

HUMAN RELATIONS IN CHICAGO. 48 pp. From the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago 2. *The fall (1945) proceedings of the Chicago Conference on Home Front Unity. The commission's report and recommendations on housing are included.*

YOUR BUILDING CODE, by Miles L. Colean. 30 pp. 35 cents. National Committee on Housing, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. *A community planning authority explains what the local building code is, how it works, and what citizens can do to make it more effective and helpful to the community.*

FARM HOUSING—A CASE STUDY. 77 pp. $1. National Committee on Housing, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. *Proceedings of the conference sponsored by the Committee for Kentucky, in association with the University of Kentucky and the National Committee on Housing. The report covers a study of the reasons for poor rural housing in Kentucky.*

NEW FACTORIES FOR CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES. Pamphlet No. 11. 22 pp. From California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, 631 J. Street, Sacramento 14. *A brief study of the significance of the growth of industry in relation to the whole economy of the state.*

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF STATE URBAN REDEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION. Mimeographed. 74 pp. From the National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C. *An analysis of legislation designed to facilitate slum clearance and the redevelopment of such areas.*

IMPROVED FAMILY LIVING THROUGH IMPROVED HOUSING. 28 pp. On request from The Woman's Foundation, 10 East 40 Street, New York 16. *A report of the Committee on Housing for the Family, a group of consultants appointed by The Woman's Foundation to study the housing needs of the family.*

LAND ASSEMBLY FOR URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. National Housing Bulletin 3. 39 pp. 10 cents. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. *An analysis of the elements involved in acquiring sizable tracts of land for neighborhood redevelopment.*

OUR HOUSING PROBLEM. 18 pp. 10 cents. National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6. *An examination of some of the causes of the nation's housing shortage.*

POST-WAR HOUSING DILEMMA. Mimeographed. 24 pp. From the Committee on Housing, Community Service Society, 105 East 22 Street, New York 10. *The biennial report of the various activities of the Committee on Housing in relation to postwar housing, legislation, rehousing displaced tenants, and so on.*

HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN 1945, by Hugh R. Pomeroy. 16 pp. $1. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. *The pamphlet has been prepared in three sections: Summary of the 1945 Housing Year; Analysis of Urban Redevelopment Laws; and Bibliography of 1945 Housing Literature.*

HOUSING AFTER WORLD WAR I—WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF? National Housing Bulletin 4. 59 pp. From the National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C. *This study represents an effort to review the housing experience in the first four years after World War I, for the benefit of the new postwar era after World War II.*

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE VETERANS' PROGRAM—A Complete Guide to its Benefits, Rights and Options, by Charles Hurd, Whittlesey House. $2.

TRYING TO WRITE AN UP-TO-DATE book about the veterans program is about as difficult as writing a history of the United States Marine Corps during the recent war in the Pacific. Before any veterans book is away from the printers today, there are necessary corrections and revisions, due to changes in legislation, laws, programs of participating agencies, and other causes short of enemy action or an act of God.

Charles Hurd, whose widely read and often quoted columns in *The New York Times* have frequently told for the first time the important trends and developments in today's rapidly changing and expanding federal and state program for veterans of World War II, is an outstanding reporter and accompished newspaperman and has written an understandable, interesting, and useful volume.

Mr. Hurd himself admits that minor inaccuracies and major revisions are unavoidable, due to changes in legislation and the time-lag between writing the book and getting it from your local bookstore. There is nothing in Mr. Hurd's book not already available from various sources, but he has achieved a great deal in his job of assembly, compilation, and summation into one volume the answers to many of the headaches and heartaches of today.

Through the book runs the thread of two ideas—"remember, this is not charity, it is still part of the contract," and the other practical philosophy of letting someone else in on your troubles and not trying to go it alone with a good chance of wandering off in the wrong direction. Go see your veterans farm advisory committee; go see your local veterans service center; go to the business and professional men who have known you all your life; go to the VA, the USES, the organization which has specific and definite responsibility to help with your reconversion problem.

That is good advice and similar to that which we preach in the Retraining and Reemployment Administration: community responsibility and getting the veteran to the right-answer place the first time without a weary footrace around several blocks.

This is not a book for hurried reading. Mr. Hurd himself says that the veteran has plenty of time, not only to read the book, but to take advantage of the various rights and benefits that are part of "The Veterans Program." Included is the excellent B'Nai B'rith chart matching up army specialties with civilian jobs, also several understandable simple charts and listings of regional and local addresses of various federal agencies.

My incidental constructive criticism of the volume should in no way deter the ordinary GI, sailor, or marine from checking up on the things he only half heard at the separation center. All the dope is in this book and for that Charles Hurd deserves a vote of thanks from a lot of guys and gals.

GRAVES B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Retraining and Reemployment Administration

PRODUCTIVE THINKING, by Max Wertheimer. Harper. $3.

HERE IS A BOOK THAT MATTERS, FOR it marks a real advance in man's struggle toward self-understanding. It wins a new insight, clearer and simpler than the old, into what really happens when we think creatively. And it makes unforgettable the basic principle of Gestalt psychology—that real comprehension comes only when details are seen in their interrelatedness, as parts of a whole which alone makes them meaningful.

The social worker is inevitably concerned on both counts. He knows that we must find release from the treadmill of routine, piecemeal thinking, and get a truer perspective, a broader orientation.

Beginning with vivid stories of the efforts of children to deal creatively with basic ideas in geometry and arithmetic, Mr. Wertheimer moves on to explain what really happens when an intellectual giant like Galileo discovers the law of inertia; when an Einstein discovers the theory of relativity.

"Thinking," says Mr. Wertheimer, "consists in envisaging structural features and requirements—looking for structural rather than perceived truth." His book shames and ridicules all merely formalized learning, the routine and unenlightened use of memorized processes in the blind hope of reaching the proper answer. It inveighs against the uninspired teacher with his emphasis on "mechanical drill," on "instantaneous response," on developing "blind, piecemeal habits—tendencies to perform slavishly instead of thinking, instead of facing a problem freely." How well the modern groupwork executive understands this difference. And how he rejoices to find a leader in whose presence the group becomes alive with new ideas and aims and the enthusiasm to fulfill them.

The caseworker, trained in older psychological theory, can ill afford to miss this daring application of Gestalt psychology to the practice of productive thinking. And the community organizer, perhaps more than the rest, must struggle to possess this gift of seeing details in their true perspective, the part in relation to the whole, and this power to move creatively and to carry others with him as co-workers in building a city patterned to unity and order and growth.

ARTHUR L. SWIFT, JR.
Department of Church and Community Union Theological Seminary

JOBS AND THE MAN, by Luther E. Woodward, Ph.D., and Thomas A. C. Rennie, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. $2.

THIS SLIM VOLUME IS INTENDED AS A practical guide for employers, supervisors, interviewers, counselors, foremen and shop stewards in understanding and dealing with workers whether they be veterans of the battle line or the production line. Written in simple, direct language, it should be readily understandable to workers with only a modest education. Mr. Woodward and Dr. Rennie, field consultant and director, respectively, of the division of rehabilitation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, have had requests from employers all over the country for help in planning a reemployment program for returning veterans. The techniques suggested and the methods outlined are equally applicable to all employes and should prove to be of great help to anyone interested in this problem.

In some management circles, the hard boiled, tough executive is greatly admired as the man who whips things in line and gets results. And yet he is

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likely to be the very one who creates friction and job dissatisfaction if not emotional instability among his subordinates. To maintain morale and thereby production the worker must be considered and respected as an individual human being with certain inalienable rights, among which productive and satisfying employment is not the least. This book outlines in detail methods of applying human understanding and counsel to the individual problems of employes in a way to increase production and decrease absenteeism.

The problems of returning veterans are dealt with realistically and sympathetically, especially those of the neuropsychiatric casualties. The authors point out that while a few have serious mental ailments which require psychiatric treatment, the vast majority have only a more acute form of the minor sensitivities and variations from the norm encountered so often in our complex civilization. In most instances, an understanding approach during the period of readjustment is all that is needed to get the veteran back on his feet, both mentally and economically. The problems of the physically handicapped worker are also dealt with and an approach to their solution is suggested. This book should be of great value to the beginning supervisor and has ideas and suggestions which many an experienced supervisor has never mastered and could well heed.

RICHARD PATRICK KELLOGG

JUSTICE AND THE SOCIAL ORDER, by Emil Brunner. Harper. $3.

DOES CHRISTIANITY OFFER A RATIONAL and feasible resolution for the present crisis of history? Is it true, as one so frequently hears these days, that all our troubles would cease if we could somehow bring Christian principles to bear in the solution of secular problems? Is a Christian social order desirable and possible?

These are not precisely the questions with which the distinguished Swiss theologian, Emil Brunner, deals in his present work but they may be regarded as the form in which his theme will present itself to those in this country who think of themselves as adherents of the "social gospel."

Pastor Brunner is, of course, proposing the outlines of a Christian social order but he utilizes a characteristically European pattern of logic in doing so. He begins with the abstract idea of justice and then proceeds to demonstrate the superiority of the Christian concept of justice. Instead of equating justice with equality and freedom—the trilogy of values upon which liberal democracy rests—he uses justice as the primary test for the other two.

His illustrations are certainly pertinent with respect to the major dislocations of our age. Attention is focused upon justice in the family, in the marriage relation, in politics, economics, property, usury, prices, wages, the law, and finally upon the international order. This synoptic view should furnish the reader with a fairly clear insight with respect to the content and purpose of this volume.

As a critic I find Brunner's thesis anything but clear. His style is misleading. He utilizes the words of forthright problem-objectivity but the ideas with which he then circumscribes these words represents the language of mysticism. It is not merely that he pre-supposes a supernatural foundation for justice but insists that no other conception of justice is allowable. He espouses an absolute exclusiveness which, I should imagine, would automatically alienate the adherents of all other religions and thus drive Christians even further from any possible unity in mankind itself. What, for example, could a follower of Confucius say to this arbitrary statement:

> The Christian religion is the only one in which the idea of justice is inherent, which combines with the recognition of the equal unconditional dignity of persons the recognition of responsibility to society as a duty and privilege of mutual dependence and service, which emphasizes equally the equality and inequality of human beings and recognizes the independence of the individual as well as his subordination to a social whole as anchored in the will of God. Hence Christianity alone can protect men from the demands of both a one-sided individualism and a one-sided collectivism.

I do not mean to infer from this criticism that there are no uses to be made of Brunner's thesis. He is a sophisticated man and a person driven by an almost fierce conscientiousness about the evils of the day. When he comes to grips with such realities as the problem of establishing peace in the world he says many wise things which can be believed without acceptance of his major premise. When, for example, he admits that the statesmen of the world "know that the community of disciples of Jesus will always remain a minority" he enters the empirical sphere of reality and what he then says makes sense, but this very admission seems to me to destroy his primary proposition and forces him to confront the world situation in secular terms.

What I am disagreeing with, perhaps, is the basic dualism of Brunner's underlying philosophy. I cannot comprehend how intellectuals who begin with polarized absolutes can possibly bring clarity and progress to our distraught world. On the contrary, it seems to me that this very divisiveness, this disorganic concept, constitutes one of the diseases from which our generation suffers. If, as these dualists insist, we live in an *either-or* universe; then I cannot see how any feasible resolutions of human conflict can be expected. And, if it is to be the future role of Christians to continue emphasizing these divisions, then it seems to me clear that Christians as such will have no creative part to play in the accommodation of human resources to human needs. EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
Professor of Social Philosophy
New York School of Social Work

SHALL I GET A DIVORCE — AND HOW? by John H. Mariano, Council on Marriage Relations, Inc. $2.

THE LACK OF UNIFORM LAWS ON domestic relations in our forty-eight states and territories makes Mr. Mariano's attempt to summarize in a small volume the legal grounds for divorce, and the procedure in which it may be obtained, a courageous undertaking. Many a layman will profit from his warning against out of town divorces, particularly those obtained in Nevada, Florida, and Mexico which may be invalid in the home state.

In a presentation of this sort details must be omitted. Care must be taken, however, not to cause misconceptions in the reader's mind to the extent that he may hesitate to believe his divorce attorney who informs him about the different situation in his community. Through general unmodified statements and through the strange organization of the material, Mr. Mariano makes this danger a very real one.

Tabulations of grounds for divorce and annulment, jurisdictional and other requirements are extremely difficult because not only the statutes but also the common law and case law in the individual state need be consulted. A cursory examination of Mr. Mari-

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ano's charts and tables at the end of his book reveals many inaccuracies.

For example, his table does not list "felony" as grounds for a divorce in Massachusetts although sentence to confinement at hard labor for five years warrants a divorce. Nor is the residential requirement necessarily five years as the chart indicates; it is reduced to three years if both spouses were residents of the commonwealth at the time of their marriage and if the plaintiff was a resident during the period preceding the petition.

This reviewer heartily sustains the author's warnings to exercise "less ardor in the pursuit of rights" and to attempt "self-analysis." Unfortunately, an unhappy spouse is rarely able to look at the situation objectively. A couple who cannot reach an agreement usually needs the help of an expert counselor for the reevaluation and readjustment of their marital relationship.

While this is a timely book, the author's statements must be taken with a good grain of salt. Many pertinent questions have been left unanswered.

Cambridge, Mass. MARIE MUNK

THE BEST YEARS: How to Enjoy Retirement, by Walter B. Pitkin. Current Books. $2.

IT'S ALL VERY WELL TO LOOK FORWARD to retirement, and "living your own life," but what, queries Mr. Pitkin in "The Best Years," *is* your own life? What, exactly, is there under the "thick overlay" of lifelong work habits, and how can you cut through to find your real self in new terms of living? Fifteen years recently have been added to man's normal span but if they are to be "the best years" they must be spent in dynamic living. Mere time-filling adds nothing to life worth living for.

Taking it easy has no place in Mr. Pitkin's credo. He'd have us develop the "disposition for retirement" at about the time we get our first jobs, and begin the process of tapering off when we first get our names on the office door. He is strong for part time jobs and for bigger and better vacations. Which is nice work if you can get it. But tapering off mustn't mean idle hours. Quite the contrary. It merely means, by Mr. Pitkin's book, more time for doing more things, for diversifying one's crop of interests and activities—especially activities. He suggests a thousand and one activities for a thousand and one tastes. The empty hour is Retired Enemy No. 1. Rest because you feel like it—the lazy morning in bed, the afternoon snooze, the rocking chair session with a good who-dun-it, is Enemy No. 2. Rest enables you to recuperate for another round with activity, and as you grow older you'll need more of it; but rest just because you like it is the primrose path that leads to a fate worse than death—boredom.

Mr. Pitkin advises us to probe back into the unrealized dreams of childhood for the activities that will fill our minds and hands when we are freed from routines and responsibilities. There, he believes, are the keys to fulfillment in late life, a belief which he illustrates with glamorous success stories. He is particularly prolific in suggestions on how to be pally with the young and on the "opportunities for thousands of men and women in advising the executives of our thousands of nonprofit organizations."

Mr. Pitkin is a good publicist. He knows his audience and hnows how to reach it. His is the brisk, staccato style of the successful copywriter. His dynamic prescriptions are sure fire for the only-as-old-as-I-feel school of elders. But surely, in this broad land of ours there are those who can enjoy retirement without everlastingly flexing their muscles about it. Anyway, make mine a rocking chair.

GERTRUDE SPRINGER

Osterville, Mass.

THE MILK INDUSTRY—A Comprehensive Survey of Production, Distribution and Economic Importance, by Ronald W. Bartlett, Ph.D. Ronald Press. $4.50.

THE MILK INDUSTRY OCCUPIES A key position in our national economy. To one million farmers, it is the principal source of income, while for over two million more it is a partial source of income. Nearly half the farmers in the country have a real interest in the price of milk—and that is definitely tied to the problem of urban employment and consumer income. The total dairy industry is one of the biggest businesses in the country; in 1939 the total value of dairy products averaged 3.7 billion dollars, or 5.2 percent of the national income; ranking the industry fourth among the major manufacturing industries.

The author analyzes the effects of certain practices of the milk industry on our whole economy as well as upon those who earn their living in the milk business. He examines, for instance, the per capita sales in various markets, the effects of lower priced store sales upon consumption, the use of the paper bottle and other technical improvements to increase the efficiency of milk distribution.

Most dairy economists meekly follow the line of the milk distributors. If they know better, they rarely dare speak out. Mr. Bartlett says, " . . . it is only good business on the part of farm leaders as well as consumers in every market in the country to make sure that milk distributors in their market introduce methods which will decrease distribution costs and that the benefits of these lower costs will pass on to the consumer in the form of lower prices."

The importance of lowering distribution costs and enlarging the milk market is emphasized by quotations from government studies showing that if the American people are to meet the nutritional needs of a moderate cost diet, we need to consume 80 percent more milk and milk products. This goal, however, cannot be achieved on the basis of the present organization of the milk industry "since here we find the greatest evidence of monopolistic influences which have held prices unduly high and prevented expansion in the sales of this product."

The author concludes that consumer income and price are the two most important facts influencing changes in per capita sales of milk. This conclusion has long been contested by the milk industry and its own economists. Mr. Bartlett has rendered a real service in collating a good deal of the available material for the first time in one book. The report shows that the largest companies are frequently the least efficient and that at least $225,000,000 could be saved by the consumers of the United States if restraints preventing the distribution of milk through stores were removed.

Less than half of the requirements of our present milk marketing ordinances have any scientific basis for their existence the author finds; rigorous enforcement of the state and federal anti-trust laws is necessary if we are to realize an increased milk consumption.

The book also reviews the effects and influences of farm organizations, labor unions, carries a discussion of the costs of producing milk and the relationship between price and wage policy. Finally, there is a compendium of statistical data affecting specific markets which will undoubtedly be of special

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interest to persons concerned with the economics of milk production and distribution in those areas.

New York City MEYER PARODNECK

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL CASE RECORDING, by Gordon Hamilton. Columbia University Press. $2.

THE CASEWORK PRACTITIONER OFTEN looks upon recording as a necessary evil imposed upon him by an administrator or supervisor. To some it is at best only a form, a vessel, in which casework content has to be preserved and is therefore of only secondary importance.

Those who struggle along with casework recording will find in Miss Hamilton's book, "Principles of Social Case Recording," many valuable and practical suggestions for better recording. As a background, she gives general ideas of the importance of facts and the style and form in which they should be recorded. She shows how the content of the record, the style of recording, and form of the record itself, are modified with the agency's function and with the specific need it serves.

However, the greatest value of Miss Hamilton's book lies in her expressed principles of recording, which are woven into every chapter. As she presents recording, it emerges as a discipline with which every casework practitioner must equip himself. She repeatedly emphasizes that recording is a tool which helps the practitioner select data and which stimulates casework thinking. Through this medium the caseworker trains himself to evaluate material; to isolate, describe, and determine the problem; to discern cause and effect; to plan treatment; to prognosticate results; and evaluate one's own treatment techniques. If one approaches the subject as Miss Hamilton does, and sees the close tie between casework skill and good recording, one can clearly perceive the role which recording plays in the advancement of casework as a science. Through this medium the practitioner learns to detect general rules that govern human interaction as well as to observe individual differences.

In addition, one cannot help commenting favorably on the organization of material in the editing of the book. The unique captions for the chapters help to impress upon the reader the important ideas in the book, thus facilitating the learning process.

YONATA FELDMAN
Supervisor Bronx Office
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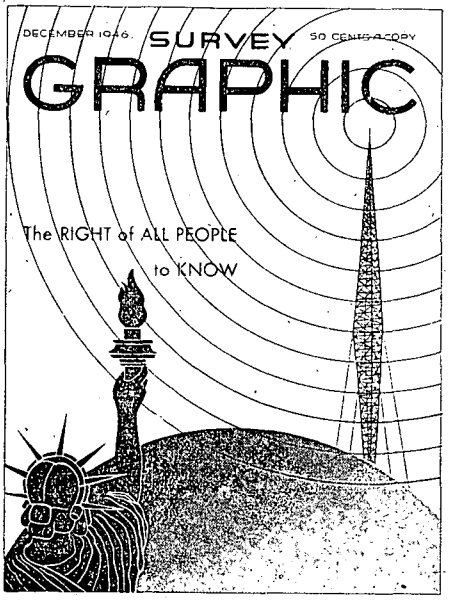

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State of New York } ss.
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Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Walter F. Grueninger, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the SURVEY MIDMONTHLY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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WANTED: Executive case worker for new nonsectarian family agency 70 miles from San Francisco serving area of 105,000 population. Challenging opportunity for community work, forming policies and later choosing assistants. Require masters degree and experience in private agency. Prefer psychiatric training. 8450 Survey.

PROFESSIONALLY trained children's workers should consider challenging opportunities in Syracuse, N. Y. Children's Bureau needs adoption worker, home finder, senior caseworkers. How much will it cost us to maintain good standards? 8452 Survey.

NATIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION desires directors for large metropolitan areas. Work entails administration, programming and organizing. Community organization and/or group work experience required. State experience, educational background and all other pertinent information. 8455 Survey.

WANTED: Qualified psychiatrist to serve as director of psychiatrics and psychological service division of State Department of Public Welfare. Address Commissioner, State Board of Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERVISOR, man or woman, for small child guidance agency where treatment is done mainly by Psychiatric Social Workers under the supervision of an outstanding Psychiatric Analyst. Experience in a child guidance agency or related psychiatric case work preferable. Salary range $3,000-$4,000, depending upon experience. Interesting and challenging opportunity. Also part-time psychologist—2 days a week, preferably one with experience as member of child guidance team and knowledge of Rorschach, and other projective tests. Apply Jewish Child Guidance Bureau, 682 High Street, Newark, New Jersey.

WANTED: Senior and Junior psychiatric social workers for new child guidance clinic. Senior worker graduate accredited school social work plus training psychiatric social work, with at least 2 years experience child guidance clinic and 1 year supervisory capacity, or satisfactory equivalent. Junior worker graduate school social work, field work child guidance clinic plus 1 year experience in such a clinic or satisfactory equivalent. Good salary. Apply Margaret M. Purcell, Chairman, Child Guidance Committee, Court House, Utica, New York.

WANTED—A Child Welfare Worker for Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona. Requirements, one year of graduate training in a recognized school of social work and one year of experience in an accredited agency. Apply Director Child Welfare Division, State Department of Social Security and Welfare, Phoenix, Arizona.

WANTED: Social Worker, Psychologist or Unusual Teacher. Experienced Case Worker with group work experience, or teacher, man or woman under 35, married or unmarried, to live and assist in school and camp. Must be very successful with children individually and in groups, very attractive personality, tactful and keen sense of humor. Salary up to $5,000. Also, Counselors and Staff Members for our summer camp season of 1947. L. Matthews Werner, Director, Sebago School, Camp Ironwood Community. Office: 5521 Cates Avenue, St. Louis 12, Mo.

STENOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT (WOMAN) FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. SEND DATA SHEET TO AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, KENTUCKY.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZER EXECUTIVE, professionally trained, wanted immediately for young Council of Social Agencies in Ontario City of 90,000. Salary approximately $2,400. 8461 Survey.

WANTED: Director for Midwestern Jewish community agencies to fill present vacancy. Center experience necessary. 8460 Survey.

WANTED: Trained and experienced woman for Superintendent of Children's Institution. 8458 Survey.

EXECUTIVE-SUPERVISOR for combination family and children's agency. Master's degree in social work required. Write United Charities, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, giving training and experience.

WORKERS WANTED

CASE WORKER to develop program of social services for children in church institution. Salary commensurate with responsibilities. Challenging opportunity. Lutheran preferred. Write Luther D. Grossman, Superintendent, Tressler Orphans' Home, Loysville, Pa.

PROMINENT CHILD CARING AGENCY in need of a male case worker and case work supervisor with social work training. Good salary range commensurate with education and experience. Retirement plan. Excellent opportunities for advancement. State age, qualifications, salary and recommendations. 8449 Survey.

SUPERVISOR, professionally trained and experienced in multiple service case work agency to have charge of unit where child placement and adoption work is done. Duties include administration of unit, supervision of 2 case workers and student, promotion of home finding program, responsibility for Foster Case Committee for Board, and participation in agency's general interpretative program. Salary range, $3500-$4000. Jewish Social Service Bureau, 15 Fernando Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care agency has two staff vacancies. Salary according to professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. Must have graduate training. Catholic Charities, 418 N. 25th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

WANTED: Case workers for private children's agency in Chicago area. Agency operates boarding home program with an institution. Good supervision. Opportunity for part time work in a school of social work. Personnel policy. Rural or urban case load as preferred. Salary $1800 to $2700. 8440 Survey.

CASE WORKERS. Two, professionally qualified, by family and children's agency. Excellent staff development program. Opportunity special assignments, one to combine case work and public relations program. Salary range: case worker I, $2100-$3000; case worker II, $2900-$4000. Jewish Social Service Bureau, 15 Fernando Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

IMMEDIATELY, case worker or beginning supervisor in growing family and children's agency in Mid-West city of 125,000. Beginning salary $175 to $250 according to training and experience. 8431 Survey.

WANTED—Trained case workers and working supervisor. Agency is expanding its family and child welfare services. Good supervision and adequate salary based on training and experience. Transportation paid to San Francisco. Write Catholic Social Service, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of Farm School for Boys desires similar position. Expert experience with Pre-delinquent and Delinquent boys. Looking for challenging position. Available soon. 8459 Survey.

CHILD CARE—KEY STAFF of four people (2 couples) wishing to make a change; advocating the practical and progressive approach in the treatment of children. Specializing in following areas: General supervision of daily program; social and cultural activities, physical education and general recreational programs, and household management. 8443 Survey.

YOUNG MAN, M.S.W., now chairman, Group Work Division of accredited School of Social Work, 6 years group work leadership, supervisory, administrative and teaching experience, desires community organization position in group work area. 8457 Survey.

TEACHER, HOUSEFATHER, single, age 44, Protestant, College. Experienced private schools and institutions; recreation, younger boys. Highest references. Available immediately. Country preferred. 8447 Survey.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER (woman), Masters Degree; executive and administrative experience group and family case work. Interested teaching case work. 8463 Survey.

(In answering advertisements please mention SURVEY MIDMONTHLY*)*

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POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Child Welfare Consultant

Salary Range: **$313.50 - $358.50 per month. Appointments at the minimum.**

Minimum Qualifications: **College 4 years, graduate study 2 years or minimum of 5 quarters at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare.**

Experience: **3 years in the past 6 years of social work in public or private agencies, 2 years of which must have been in the field of child welfare and 1 year in administrative, supervisory or consultative capacity.**

District Worker

Salary Range: **$285.00 - $315.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.**

Minimum Qualifications: **College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare.**

Experience: **3 years in the past 6 years of social work, 1 of which must have been in child welfare, 1 year in public assistance and 1 year in a supervisory capacity.**

Senior Case Worker

Salary Range: **$256.50 - $286.50 per month. Appointments at the minimum.**

Minimum Qualifications: **College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervisory field work in child and family welfare.**

Experence: **1 year in the past 5 years of social work either in child welfare or in public assistance.**

Child Welfare Worker

Same salary and qualifications as Senior Case Worker except that the 1 year of experience must have been in child welfare.

Appointments made in conformity with standards of Alaska Merit System.

For application blanks and information write via air mail, supplying minimum qualifications to

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
BOX 2781 **JUNEAU, ALASKA**

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Arlien Johnson, President, Los Angeles, Calif.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the e..ciency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 74th Annual Meeting, April 12-19, 1947, San Francisco, Calif.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y? Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid Americanization classes, location ofg relatives In war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU 112 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year. Rates are 30 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to Prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, The. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (in. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centres in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 88 Lexington Ave., New York City 16. Dr. Bernice Baxter, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive. Founded by a group of educators; incorporated 1912. Oldest national organization in America serving girls, provides health and character building program, with emphasis on home skills. Age groups served are Blue Birds (7-9 years), Camp Fire Girls (10 through junior high school age), and Horizon Clubbers (senior high through junior college).

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE AGENCIES—Devoted to improving methods of care and rehabilitation of delinquent, dependent and neglected children and prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Annual meeting, "The Proceedings," sent to members. Fee $3.00. Established 1903. Executive Secretary, E. L. Johnstone, Woodbine, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., Chicago, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies in behalf of the handicapped. Renders professional field consultation services. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Health

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY — 1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $2.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., president; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Allan Hurst, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Axelrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindebaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St., Louis Freed, director. Los Angeles area: 810 So. Spring St., Albert J. Silverman, director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-860. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuous reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

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Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30 to 8 P.M.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—325 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

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Department of Social Work, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

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School of Social Welfare.

THE RAYMOND A. KENT SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville 8, Ky.

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28 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WORK
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis 14, Minn.
School of Social Work

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Graduate School of Social Work

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of Columbia University
122 East 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus 10, Ohio
School of Social Administration

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
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*OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE, Graduate School of Social Service, San Antonio 7, Texas

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Pennsylvania School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, 13, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
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WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis 5, Missouri
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KANSAS CITY BRANCH, The George Warren Brown School of Social Work, 5228 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

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